Program Proposals — non-member

January 13, 1958

Mr. Edwin Cooperstein
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford and Teaneck,
New Jersey

Dear Mr. Cooperstein

This is with reference to your letter of January 8 regarding your submission of the series, SCIENCE AND SOCIETY.

I regret to inform you that this series has not been accepted by the NAEB Radio Network. The vote was 2-1, and for your information I am, below, giving you the reactions of the sub-committee members voting on this series. Perhaps their comments will be of help to you in preparing future series:

"On the basis of the audition tape, I have little choice but to vote for the rejection of this one. The show is slow moving, stuffy, and amateurish to an extreme. On top of all that, the recording quality is very bad.

"On this last point, I hate to vote on the basis of recording quality when I have only heard a single tape---since there is always the possibility that I received a bad dub, or that my playback machine is at fault. I checked this one on three machines, however--two Berlants and an Ampex--and it always came out with a 15 percent noise level, low frequency response, and several annoying bubbles which sounded as if the original master had had some bad splices in it.

"Disregarding the recording quality, this was not a good show upon which to judge the series. In case you haven't heard it, the audition submitted was the opening show of a fifteen show series. We start off by killing 40 seconds establishing the fact that the series of 15 "Science and Society" programs we are about to hear is part of a larger series called "This is Fairleigh Dickinson University", or some such. The moderator then shoots another minute and 10 seconds with an outline of what is to be discussed and how during the next four months.

"The discussion, itself, when we finally get into it, is pretty contrived and gives evidence of having been scripted and rehearsed down to the last comma--and you know what scripted discussion sounds like.

"Actually, however, I hate to vote for complete rejection without having heard one of the later shows in the series. The list of people from industrial firms involved in the later shows is impressive and suggests that there might be some truly interesting shows. I would like to hear, for instance, what Mr. William Polye of Bendix Aviation has to say about Physics or Fred Congleton of the Ford Motor Company on Industrial Engineering. Judging from the opening program, I am probably unduly optimistic, but would feel better about having given the series a fair hearing if one of these later programs had been submitted.

"But even then, there's that recording quality problem. I think the network should suggest to Fairleigh Dickinson U that it should buy something better than a Webster Chicago if it's going into the broadcast business."

"For Science and Society, no. The program is too localized in its presentation; the recording quality and acoustics are poor: there is need for more production care and planning. It is a below-average talks program; though commendable in objective, it is amateurish in approach."

Under separate cover I am returning your two (2) audition tapes. Thank you for your interest, and if you should have other series we will be happy to consider them for possible network usage.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford and Teaneck
New Jersey

EDWIN COOPERSTEIN
DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION
AND RADIO

GENEVA 8-1600

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JAN 10 1958

January 8, 1958

Mr. Robert Underwood
Network Manager
NAEB
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Many months ago I submitted to you the necessary forms and two tape recordings of a series entitled SCIENCE AND SOCIETY for consideration by the NAEB for its Tape Network.

Not having heard anything about it in sometime, I am prompted to write this brief note to inquire about the disposition of the tapes and the forms. I am hopeful that SCIENCE AND SOCIETY might still be considered for the Network, and that I might be informed whether any action has been taken on it by your office.

With thanks for your consideration, I remain,

Yours truly,

Edwin Cooperstein

Edwin Cooperstein

WGBH · FM
89.7 megacycles
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Educational Foundation with the advice and cooperation of the
WGBH · TV
Channel 2

Lowell Institute
Cooperative
Broadcasting Council

84 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE · CAMBRIDGE 39, MASSACHUSETTS · UNIVERSITY 4-6400

December 17, 1957

Mr. Robert Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
NAEB Radio Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Bob:

After audition of the ~~recently received~~ hardly recent tapes, my votes fall as follows:

For Young Artists of Aspen, yes.

2. For Science and Society, no. The program is too localized in its presentation; the recording quality and acoustics are poor: there is need for more production care and planning. It is a below-average talks program; though commendable in objective, it is amateurish in approach.

For The Language of Music, no. I reject the series for these reasons:

1) abrupt, rough use of recordings;
2) production lacks polish and often sounds sophomoric;
3) very "talky" without compelling interest;
4) lacks an authoritative, well-arranged script approach which would motivate the listener;
5) general objective of series is very clear but the sample program did not evidence its purpose clearly and interestingly.

The tapes are being returned to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Jack

Jack D. Summerfield
Assistant General Manager/Radio

JDS/llt No tape yet on Mad is NOT a thing.

RADIO STATION
KWSC
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON
5000 WATTS - 1250 KC
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

October 15, 1957

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
OCT 17 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Underwood - Dick Vogl

FROM: Burt Harrison

SUBJECT: Vote on Program Submission: Science and Society
Fairleigh Dickinson U.

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Disregarding the recording quality, this was not a good show upon which to judge the series. In case you haven't heard it, the audition submitted was the opening show of a fifteen show series. We start off by killing 40 seconds establishing the fact that the series of 15 "Science and Society" programs we are about to hear is part of a larger series called "This is Fairleigh Dickinson University," or some such. The moderator then shoots another minute and 10 seconds with an outline of what is to be discussed and how during the next four months.

The discussion, itself, when we finally get into it, is pretty contrived and gives evidence of having been scripted and rehearsed down to the last comma--and you know what scripted discussion sounds like.

Actually, however, I hate to vote for complete rejection without having heard one of the later shows in the series. The list of people from industrial firms involved in the later shows is impressive and suggests that there might be some truly interesting

shows. I would like to hear, for instance, what Mr. William Polye of Bendix Aviation has to say about Physics or Fred Congleton of the Ford Motor Company on Industrial Engineering. Judging from the opening program, I am probably unduly optimistic, but would feel better about having given the series a fair hearing if one of these later programs had been submitted.

But even then, there's that recording quality problem. I think the network should suggest to Fairleigh Dickinson U that it should buy something better than a Webster Chicago if it's going into the broadcast business.

BH:nd

Program Proposals - non/member

January 13, 1958

Mr. Fred J. Seidner
The Public Relations Board
75 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Seidner:

I hasten to respond to your letter of January 10 with my deep apology for the long delay in considering the sample tape you submitted some months ago.

In connection with that tape I had attempted to contact our member station at Purdue University for further information regarding the series; however, such information has not been forthcoming.

We would not be interested in the ten (10) minutes series, but the fifteen (15) minutes series holds some interest for us. All of the series selected for distribution over our network are chosen by a member-constituted committee. I am enclosing certain forms which must be completed and returned to me before any formal action may be taken on your series.

Once again, my sincere regrets for the delay; and thank you for your interest in our Association.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw
Enclosures (5)

SENIOR ASSOCIATES LEE SCHOOLER ROGER D. ISAACS STANLEY A. FRANKEL ALICE ALEXANDER BRUCE BECK HERBERT BRIN ANNE DONLEY RICHARD ELFENBEIN JOSEPH A. FOLZER MARJORIE FULLMER
LYLE D. GUMM P. M. HOAG BARBARA HUMPHREY WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON BERNARD MEREMS CORA A. MITCHELL HARRY MOLTER ALFRED E. PARTRIDGE VICTOR PERRY ELLA G. ROLLER FRED J. SEIDNER JUDITH SHOTZ
PETER E. SIEGLE BETTY J. STEARNS LYN TALMAGE IRWIN K. TEVEN PERRY WOLFF BURT ZOLLO TWX: CG 2390 CABLE: PUBREBOARD, CHICAGO

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD
public relations and sales promotion
NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • HOLLYWOOD 75 EAST WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS • RANDOLPH 6-2891

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JAN 13 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

January 10, 1958

National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois

Gentlemen:

As the attached photocopy indicates, I sent you a sample tape recording and the accompanying letter on November 26, 1957.

Inasmuch as it has been some six weeks since I dispatched the tape to you, I am wondering if perhaps you have had an opportunity to audition the tape and reach any decision?

Inasmuch as we are anxious to find an outlet for either or both the ten minute series or our newer fifteen minute series, I would appreciate an immediate response.

Thanking you again for your consideration, I remain.

Sincerely,

Fred J. Seidner

Fred J. Seidner

FJS:ln

Encl.

November 28, 1957

National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois

Gentlemen:

The enclosed tape recording is one of a series of twenty two, ten-minute radio tapes.

This tape and the others were produced jointly by Purdue University and Visking Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, as a public service program.

In behalf of Visking and Purdue, as public relations counsel for Visking, we would like to offer all or part of the series free to radio stations for their public service programming.

All of the tapes are of the interview type. Specifically, program moderator Glynn Kracht of Visking conducts interviews on location with professors and specialists in all fields at Purdue University.

The entire series already has been broadcast here in Chicago on WJJD. At present the new series of fifteen minute interviews with Purdue people and guests to the campus is running on the same station. We also expect to offer this series for distribution as soon as the first thirteen have been completed.

I understand that your organization reproduces and distributes tape recordings of a public service nature. I would appreciate your auditioning this tape, and receiving your comments or suggestions as to whether you feel this series could be distributed by your organization and what costs would be involved.

Sincerely yours,

Fred J. Seidner

FJS:vh

WBAA

November 29, 1957

Mr. John DeCamp
Statinn WBAA
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Johnny:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received today regarding a series produced in conjunction with Purdue University.

I wonder if you can fill me in on this series: is it any good, as a whole, and, specifically, do you think it is good enough fare to go out over the network which indicates the sanction of NAEB?

Any help you can give me will be appreciated.

Best regards,

Robert E. Underwood

Robert E. Underwood, Jr. (jw)
Network Manager

REU:jw
Enclosure

SENIOR ASSOCIATES LEE SCHOOLER ROGER G. ISAACS STANLEY A. FRANKEL ALICE ALEXANDER BRUCE BECK HERBERT BRIN ANNE HONLEY RICHARD ELFENBEIN JOSEPH A. FOLZER MARJORIE FULLMER
LYLE D. GRAMM P. M. HOAG BARBARA HUMPHREY WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON BERNARD MEREMS CORA A. MITCHELL HARRY MOLTER ALFRED E. PARTRIDGE VICTOR PERRY ELLA G. ROLLER FRED J. SEIDNER JUDITH SHOTZ
PETER E. SIEGLE BETTY J. STEARNS LYN TALMAGE IRWIN K. TEVEN PERRY WOLFF BURT ZOLLO TWX: CG 2390 CABLE: PUBREBOARD, CHICAGO

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD

public relations and sales promotion

NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • HOLLYWOOD 75 EAST WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS • RANDOLPH 6-2891

November 26, 1957

National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois

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Sincerely yours,

Fred J. Seidner

Fred J. Seidner

FJS:vh

Prog Proj - non-members

January 17, 1958

Mr. Fred J. Seidner
The Public Relations Board
75 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Seidner:

Pursuant to your letter of January 16 we are, under separate cover, returning your audition tape of the ten-minute program series, LIVING AMERICA.

We look forward to receiving your formal submission of the fifteen-minute program series.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw

SENIOR ASSOCIATES LEE SCHOOLER ROGER D. ISAACS STANLEY A. FRANKEL ALICE ALEXANDER BRUCE BECK HERBERT BRIN ANNE DONLEY RICHARD ELFENBEIN JOSEPH A. FOLZE MARJORIE FULLMER
LYLE O. GUMM — P. H. HOAG BARBARA HUMPHREY WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON BERNARD MEREMS CORA A. MITCHELL HARRY MOLTER ALFRED E. PARTRIDGE VICTOR PERRY ELLA G. ROLLER FRED J. SEIDNER JUDITH SHOTZ
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RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JAN 17 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

January 16, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager,
NAEB Tape Network
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Thank you so very much for your most prompt response to my letter of January 10th. I, in turn, hasten to accept the offer of your apology made in your letter of January 13th.

Together with Purdue, we will complete the forms you requested and return them with copies of our fifteen minute series, in the very near future.

In the meantime, since you are not interested in our ten minute series, would you kindly return the audition tape.

Thank you for your interest in our project and be assured that you shall be hearing from us by the 1st of February.

Sincerely,

Fred J. Seidner

FJS:lf

Fred J. Seidner

Program Proposals - non/member

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

February 1, 1958

Mr. Robert Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood,

This is very late notice, but is there any chance that the National Association of Educational Broadcasters might be interested in the Tenth Annual Barnard Forum, this year on "What's Ahead for Higher Education?", to be held on February 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The Forum is sponsored by Barnard and fifty colleges and universities from all over the country.

A number of the Forum's sponsoring colleges have expressed interest in hearing the Forum in their part of the country. The three speakers, Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, President Lynn White of Mills College, California, and President Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers University, represent different parts of the country also.

I am not at all sure how your network operates so I am uncertain as to how to proceed. If you think there might be any possibility of a taped broadcast could you wire or call me collect (MOnument 2-8992)?

Yours sincerely,

Phyllis Michelfelder

Phyllis Michelfelder
Director of Public Relations

enc.

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
FEB 1958
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
606 WEST 120TH STREET
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

PHYLLIS MICHELFELDER, *Director*
SALLY SHAIR, *News Assistant*
MOnument 2-8992
UN 5-4000, Exts. 2672, 2673

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK -- Senator Margaret Chase Smith, R., Me., President Lynn White, Jr. of Mills College, California, and President Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, will analyze "What's Ahead For Higher Education?" at the Tenth Annual Barnard Forum on Saturday, February 8, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Forum is sponsored by Barnard College as a public service to the community in cooperation with the metropolitan alumnae groups of 49 colleges and universities and the New York City Branch of the American Association of University Women. Such problems as expanding college enrollments, financial aid, and the demands of our technological age for a reexamination of the curriculum will be explored. President Millicent C. McIntosh of Barnard will preside. The Forum is open to the public.

Senator Smith will discuss the future role of the Federal government in the realm of higher education. The senator from Maine is the only woman to serve in both houses of Congress. She succeeded to the seat in the House of Representatives held by her late husband, Clyde H. Smith, in 1940. She continued to serve in the House until 1948 when she was elected to the Senate by the greatest total vote majority in the history of Maine. A member of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Smith was reelected to the Senate in 1954. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher, a business executive, and a nationally syndicated columnist. She is the holder of 27 honorary degrees and in 1949, 1950, and 1954 she was chosen Woman of the Year in Politics by the Associated Press.

-more-

President White, who will speak on the future of the independent college, has been president of Mills College since 1943. The author of "Educating Our Daughters: A Challenge to the Colleges," Dr. White has viewed higher education from the vantage point of both an administrator and a faculty member. A Renaissance and Medieval scholar, he has served on the faculties of Stanford University and Princeton University. A graduate of Harvard University, the Union Theological Seminary, and Stanford, Dr. White is a former president of the Western College Association. In 1956 he was elected a Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and this month he was appointed to the board of editors of The American Historical Review for a five-year term.

The publicly-supported university will be represented by Dr. Jones, a past president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Before assuming his post at Rutgers in 1951, Dr. Jones was president of the University of Arkansas. From 1941 to 1947 he served as president of Bennington College, where he had been a charter member of the faculty. Dr. Jones is currently serving as a member of the American Council on Education's Committee on Relationships of Higher Education, which deals with the relations of the branches of the Federal Government to colleges and universities. He has served on numerous government boards and commissions, including the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, the National War Labor Board, and President Truman's Commission on Higher Education. He served last year as a consultant to the Special Committee of the United States Senate on Foreign Aid to the Countries of South Asia.

Metropolitan alumnae groups of the following colleges and universities are sponsoring the Forum: Agnes Scott College, Barnard College, Bennington College, Bryn Mawr College, Cedar Crest College, Chatham College, College of Mount Saint Vincent, College of New Rochelle, College of St. Elizabeth, College of St. Rose, Connecticut College, Douglass College, Elmira College, Fordham University, Good Counsel College, Goucher College, Hollins College, Hood College, Hunter College, Keuka College, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Marymount College (Manhattan), Marymount College (Tarrytown)...

Also, Mary Baldwin College, Mary Washington College, Mills College (California), Mount Holyoke College, Pembroke College, Radcliffe College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Russell Sage College, St. John's University, St. Joseph's College for Women, Sarah Lawrence College, Scripps College, Simmons College, Skidmore College, Smith College, Swarthmore College, Sweet Briar College, Texas State College for Women, Trinity College (Washington, D.C.), Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wells College, Wheaton College, William Smith College, Wilson College, Winthrop College, and the New York City Branch of the American Association of University Women.

The Forum will begin with a luncheon at 12:45 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom. The program will start at 2:00 p.m. Tickets for the luncheon and the program are $6.00; for the program only, $2.00. Reservations may be obtained by writing to the Barnard Forum, 606 West 120 Street, New York 27, or by calling MOnument 2-8992.

###

January 27, 1958

Public Relations Office
Barnard College
606 West 120 Street
New York 27, New York

MOnument 2-8992

Speech on "What's Ahead For Independent Colleges And Universities?" to be given by President Lynn White, jr. of Mills College, California, at the Tenth Annual Barnard Forum on Saturday, February 8, 1958 at 2:00 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Public excitement over the prospects for higher education in this country has risen to such a point that in recent months a number of "tranquilizer" addresses have been proffered us, designed to calm the fears of parents that their offspring may not get into Alma Mater, or that in the mad rush to the colleges, rigorous academic education -- or is it just the ivy? -- is going to be trampled to a pulp. We have been told that since American higher education has in fact expanded about ten-fold in the last five decades, there is no cause for alarm in the certainty that it is going to double or perhaps even treble during the next dozen or fifteen years. The chief difference now, it is said, is that our statistical services are so much better than ever before that whereas the past blundered blindly into unexpected expansion, we can see, to some extent, what is coming and can plan intelligently for it.

I agree: the statistics do give us a great advantage. But they do not console me as I contemplate the problems of the independent college or university during the next couple of decades.

For nearly twenty years, now, we Americans have been producing children at a rapid pace, and there is no present evidence that this is going to decline. The intellectually qualified children are already born who in waxing armies are going to demand a college education, and they continue to arrive in fantastic numbers. Moreover, these same two decades have seen our technology pass into a new phase which makes education beyond the high school as important as education beyond grade school

became between the two World Wars. The self-styled purists who grumble that even today too many people are going to college and that half of them should be booted out, are irrelevant to our times.

What can the independent colleges and universities do to help meet the inevitable and vast increase of enrollment which is already beginning? Let's look at the context of the question.

Our thinking must start, I believe, from the fact that we are going to be faced with a horrifying dearth of competent professors. In the first decade of this century, many professors were reasonably well paid in relation to the general economic level. But the great inflation which was a by-product of the First World War saw little compensatory increase in faculty pay-checks. The boom of the '20's will go down in academic history as a disgraceful era when trustees and regents filled our campuses with lavish pseudo-Gothic and pseudo-colonial buildings, but forgot their professors. Then came the inflations of the Second World War, and of the Korean War. By this time the effect of four decades of academic starvation could scarcely be disregarded: it became clear not only that Ph.D.'s had long been leaving our faculties in a steady stream, but that economic conditions of life in the academic world were so abysmal that bright young people, even when they got the doctorate, were often going immediately into other kinds of employment.

Now at last -- thank God! -- the professor is getting into a seller's market. And, believe me, he is going to make the most of it. Graduate study is a fearfully lengthy process, and there is no possibility that it can be speeded up sufficiently, or expanded quickly enough, to meet the need which is already painful in the sciences and which will shortly be equally so in all fields of learning. We shall, of course, be forced to systematic recruitment of professors from Europe, Latin America and Asia, where there are considerable reservoirs of impoverished scholars. The recent record of academic exiles in this country gives us great hope for enrichment from

these sources. But academic immigration will not fill more than a small fraction of the need. Every kind of institution is going to start bidding for the scarce available talent. It is a safe bet that within a decade professorial salaries of $15,000 to $18,000 will be very common, not just because Mr. Devereux Josepha says that they should be, but because the academic market is going to be so scanty.

Some colleges and universities will get left. Their faculties are going to be down-graded to the high=school level. A shocking report published two months ago by the Research Division of the National Education Association shows how rapidly this is already happening. I strongly suspect that we shall soon see a quite sharp polarization among our colleges and universities: the mediocre will become worse, while the good will become better. Competent scholars will gravitate not only to the campuses which are able to offer the best salaries, but to the campuses which for that very reason can provide companionship with other first-rate scholars, the prestige of being in such a community, reasonable teaching schedules, and (an intangible too often forgotten by those who inhabit university offices) administrative courtesy towards professors. Needless to say, the public relations men of the colleges-which-get-left will frantically erect Potemkin villages; but the public will not long be fooled.

Let me offer another proposition which I regard as a fact. Save perhaps on the Northeast Seaboard, where ideas about public higher education are curiously atavistic, state legislatures, with much moaning and groaning, are going to make whatever appropriations are necessary to keep the state universities, and perhaps the state colleges too, in respectable shape. They are going to do it, at least west of the Appalachians, because the voters are going to insist that they do it. This means that many tax-supported institutions will be paying attractive professorial salaries. Not merely for replacements, but to provide for the inevitable expansion, these state campuses are already raiding independent colleges and universities as never before. And this is only the beginning.

Where are the independent institutions going to find the cash as ammunition to fight off such raids and thus hold their own academically? One assumes constantly growing programs of fund-raising from alumni, parents, corporations, and the like. One assumes likewise a continuation of the present gradual change in the handling of endowment funds: a change from trusteeship of dollar values to trusteeship of purchasing power, in recognition of the long-term inflation which destroys the purchasing power of dollars. But it is clear that these measures alone will not be sufficient.

Recently, here in the Northeast, there have been several suggestions that a larger part of the cost of college education -- perhaps even the full cost -- should be passed on to the consumer and his family. To the objection that not many families could afford so much, and that such a move would de-democratize student bodies, the reply is made that a college education is demonstrably the world's best investment, and that students should not hesitate to borrow amply for it, confident that their increased earning power in later years will make repayment simple.

I find myself shocked by this confirmation and consecration, from high sources, of the view that the prime purpose of a college education is to make more money than would otherwise be possible. I myself have mentioned earlier that our technological revolution has made necessary a constantly rising level of popular education. But surely it is selling the academic birthright for a very maggotty mess of pottage to put the economic motive first in the quest for sound learning.

Moreover, this proposal is strictly masculine in its mode of thought. I know of no wide survey of loan funds, but I suspect that college girls are much more reluctant to borrow for their education than are college boys. Every college girl whom I know expects to work at some periods in her life. But she is also quite resolved to marry and have children. She knows that her husband may well have accumulated debts, particularly for graduate and professional work, and, since she

does not expect to be a full-time worker while the children are young, she is determined not to present her husband-to-be with the inverse dowry of her own college debts. While I firmly believe that there ought to be economic and vocational implications in the education of every college girl, as of every college boy, I do not believe that the primary reasons for sending either a girl or a boy to college are vocational. To put great emphasis on loan funds, and on college as a financial investment, would create a cultural atmosphere which would lead to disaster. If the private institutions adopt this tactic, the spiritual elements in American education will quickly be drained off into the state institutions and the former will degenerate into trade schools pure and simple.

However, undoubtedly independent institutions are going to find themselves forced to raise their fees to levels which make us shudder to contemplate. Whereas today the total fees of a resident undergraduate in a good independent college run in the neighborhood of $2,000, it is my bet that within a decade such fees will amount to at least $3,000, in terms of the present value of the dollar. In no other way can independent colleges hold or secure adequate faculties. I believe that even at such levels there will be a considerable constituency for the independent institutions. Mills, I regret to say, at $1900 is the most expensive college on the Pacific Coast, and yet we operate, in terms of defensible admissions standards, only eight miles from the University of California at Berkeley where the fees for a Californian are negligible, the standards of admission high, and the faculty academically superb.

All of our independent institutions are going to raise their fees drastically, and will still find students. But won't they also be pricing themselves out of so large a segment of the market that quantitative expansion would be folly?

Parents, you see, are not merely having more babies, they are having them in terms of a new demographic pattern. Young people are marrying earlier than ever

before, and having children quickly. One result is that these children are arriving at college age before the father's earning-power has reached its maximum. Moreover, thanks to overmuch reading of child psychology, babies are now being deliberately bunched, like asparagus. In the 1890's one of Mrs. White's proper Bostonian relatives wrote of a cousin: "Is it not a fearful thing that she has two living children under the age of eighteen months?" Victorian families, of the sort which were interested in education, carefully spaced their children. Mrs. White and I produced three living children under the age of fifteen months (I should explain that two were twins), and while there were moments when we did indeed consider it a fearful thing, we could find solace in the thought that we were in the pattern of our time.

The chronological result of all this is inevitable: these bunched children -- three, four or five of them -- will be in college, and in graduate and professional study, simultaneously. Not only will papa normally be unable to foot the bills in an independent institution: little aid can be expected from grandparents. In earlier and less pasteurized generations, grandparents were often dead when grandchildren reached college age, and some inheritance was available for education. Today grandfather and grandmother have a far greater life expectancy and are, moreover, relatively younger because of the tendency to early marriage. Moreover, grandparents are decreasingly able to subsidize the education of grandchildren. Whereas once one saved money for old age, now one accumulates pension rights and annuities the capital basis of which cannot be touched. We must conclude that while in so vast and complex a land as ours there will be a large and perhaps sufficient clientele for independent colleges, every demographic change now taking place tends to reduce the size of the market available to such institutions.

And why should one pay fabulous fees to go to an independent college or university? It has been taken for granted, particularly in the Northeastern states,

that these harbor the academic aristocracy, that they make available a considerably superior brand of education as compared with low-tuition, tax-supported campuses.

Being professionally an historian, and having watched the tendencies within my own discipline for nearly thirty years, I have increasingly questioned this assumption. But how does one measure academic quality? It occurred to me that I might get some pointer-readings by examining the American Historical Review at different dates. This Review has by far the widest circulation of any historical journal in the nation, and its articles are carefully selected. The focus, however, is less on articles then on the review of publications in the entire range of history. When a scholar is invited to review a book in the American Historical Review, this means that in the editor's opinion, he is the leading American authority on that particular subject. The location of the contributors to the American Historical Review should therefore be a fairly accurate index to the location of academic quality in the field of history. And the study of history is so intertwined with other kinds of scholarship that the academic quality of an institution's history department is probably not a bad indication of the general intellectual level of the campus.

It was not until April 1930 that the American Historical Review began to attach academic affiliations to the names of its contributors. Prior to that time the historical profession in this country had been so largely concentrated in the institutions of the Eastern Seaboard that, as in the case of a British weekend party, there were no introductions: you simply knew who people were. Volume 36, spanning September 1930 through July 1931, is therefore the first complete volume to give identifications. This I compared with Volume 62, spanning September 1956 through July 1957. It became clear that great changes had taken place during those twenty-seven years.

In Volume 36, 64% of the contributors were attached to independent institutions, and 36% to tax-supported institutions. (In tabulation I omitted a scattering of lone-wolf scholars, European professors, government officials and the like.) In other words, in 1930-31, nearly two-thirds of the top historical scholars were in independent colleges and universities. In 1956-57 this category of campus still held the lead, but by a far slimmer margin: 54% as compared to 46% in the tax-supported institutions.

The real significance of the figures may perhaps better be seen by arranging them in another way. The 1956-57 volume is much plumper than the one twenty-seven years earlier, and contains nearly twice as many academic contributions -- 490 as compared to 256. But whereas historians in independent institutions had increased their participation by 62% (from 163 to 264), historians in tax-supported institutions had run up their contributions by 144% (from 93 to 226).

The conclusion is inescapable. While the entire historical profession in this country has been heightening its activity in a remarkable way during the past twenty-seven years, the historians in state colleges and universities have been improving their quality more than twice as fast as the historians in the privately supported institutions. A year ago the latter still seemed to have an 8% margin of qualitative superiority, but it is rapidly vanishing. I strongly suspect that a check of any comparable learned journal would yield similar results for other academic disciplines. Whether we like it or not, the dynamic center of American scholarship, the weight of academic authority, is shifting rapidly from independent to state institutions.

Where does this leave the independent colleges and universities? To put it crudely, what have they got to sell, and is the market going to be adequate?

The greatest virtue of our independent institutions is their astonishing diversity. Because of their almost infinite variation, I believe that it would be

very dangerous to lay down guide-lines for all of them; for some might be deceived about their special situations. While possibly certain changes in the tax laws, greater generosity on the part of national corporations, and the like, may assist them as a group, I am certain that each campus must survive and prosper in terms of a lucid understandnng of its own distinctive qualities and of the support which may be found in its own distinctive constituency. Many of our greatest independent colleges and universities have been carried through the decades not only by a certain excellence but by a momentum of unexamined public acceptance. We are now in a new demographic, economic and academic context in which this momentum cannot be counted on indefinitely. Each institution must ask itself, in its own terms, where it stands, what it has to sell, and to whom.

While scarcely a campus does not have committees now debating the matter, it is my personal belief that very few independent institutions will decide to attempt to grow quantitatively to any great extent; for, since students will continue to cost more than they can possibly pay in fees, quantitative expansion will only rarely help to maintain quality. The exceptions will chiefly be found in those Roman Catholic establishments where a very high proportion of the faculty consists of unpaid clergy. It may be also that the large, independent, urban, non-resident universities which make no pretense of maintaining a low student-faculty ratio, and which are not burdened with the overhead costs of residence facilities, can grow considerably. But most of the typical American residential liberal arts institutions are going to find that, if they are to maintain their academic quality, they must increase fees to the point where their part of the market is so small that expansion is impossible.

This same crisis hit the private elementary and secondary schools of America in the nineteenth century when the public schools became a major national enterprise. Such independent schools serving the earlier years of education continue to be a

lively and significant part of the total educational structure of the country; but they touch only a small fraction of children. So, I believe, independent colleges and universities will continue to prosper among us, but that their proportionate contribution to American life and thought will be much reduced as the decades pass.

In conclusion, however, let's recognize that the independent institutions will be kept healthy not only by the sort of objective appraisal which I have tried to provide for you, but also by loyalty and even by passion. As one who graduated from an independent university, did all his post-graduate work and teaching in similar institutions, and who now for fifteen years has presided over a small college replete with adventurousness, I myself believe passionately in the importance of maintaining such campuses at the highest intellectual level. America needs them as an essential element in its pluralistic society. The state colleges and universities need them as foils, need them as surety against standardization, need them as barriers to the overgrowth of educational bureaucracy. But academic loyalties have too often been clothed in clichés and outmoded assumptions. Unless these are quickly abandoned, they will become the winding-sheets of independent higher education.

2nd speech

Address of Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, President of Rutgers, The State University, at the Tenth Annual Barnard Forum, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1958, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FACES THE FUTURE

I am glad to have the opportunity to take part in this distinguished program. The Barnard Forum has contributed a great deal to enlightened public discussion and Barnard College is to be congratulated for its leadership.

My assignment is to discuss public higher education. This includes a large and varied array of junior colleges, teachers colleges, municipal and state universities, -- any institution, in fact, which takes the student beyond high school and which gets the bulk of its support from tax revenues. But the most characteristic American public institutions of higher learning are the state and Land-Grant universities, and most of my remarks will relate to them, as does my own experience.

The first and most obvious fact is that the role of these public universities is likely to increase, both absolutely and proportionately. Already, they educate more than half the college population. I doubt that the private institutions, with the best will in the world, can expand rapidly enough, or on a large enough scale, to take care of the predicted doubling of college enrollments in the next ten or fifteen years. Some of them prefer not to expand, believing that they are now at their optimum size. An even largershare of the greatly increased educational load must therefore be assumed by the tax-supported universities.

If any of you feel that this is a disastrous trend, I hope I can reassure you. It will not mean the end of free private enterprise, nor a lowering of educational standards, nor any necessary loss of the freedom of teaching and research.

Until eleven years ago, my own experience as student, teacher and administrator was exclusively in private institutions: Reed, Columbia, Brookings, Bennington. When I moved into state universities, first in Arkansas and then in New Jersey, I did not find myself in a different academic world.

The important question to ask about a university is not "Where does it get its money?", but "How good is it?" There are strong and weak examples in both the public and the private categories; and the standards of excellence are the same for both. American universities attract students from all over the world. Among the foremost are California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other state universities, as well as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and smaller private institutions. As other nations democratize their educational systems, or begin the attack on illiteracy, it is to American public education that they most often look for a model.

But the categories, public and private, are neither clear-cut nor of decisive importance as they apply to American higher education.

In their origins, many of our outstanding private colleges received public support. Harvard is an example. Many state universities, like the University of North Carolina, were established in part by private bequests. Cornell is hard to classify, since it is a private university which is also the Land-Grant College of the State of New York. M.I.T. is another Land-Grant institution. So is Rutgers, which is also the eighth oldest of the colonial colleges, and the state university of New Jersey. All colleges and universities are chartered by government and enjoy tax exemption.

In their financial support, the differences are again a matter of degree. Public as well as private universities depend in part on gifts and endowments. Almost all public institutions charge tuition. Government and industrial research contracts go to public or private universities without distinction. And every institution of higher learning in the country is finding it increasingly difficult to get enough financial support to do the enormously important, vastly expanded job which they must collectively tackle in the immediate future.

Nor do the private and public institutions differ markedly in the matter of control. I remember the heartfelt remark of the president of a church-supported college, who said to me: "You state university presidents think you have your troubles, dealing with trustees who claim to represent The People. How would you like to deal with a board which claims to represent God?"

The fact is that all our educational institutions are controlled, sometimes wisely, sometimes not so wisely, by lay boards, on which businessmen and lawyers predominate. And all must also try to explain themselves to, and seek support from, a wider public. This is the American system, and I think it has much to be said for it as a democratic instrument.

We may look wistfully at Oxford and Cambridge, and the other British universities, receiving the bulk of their support from government through the University Grants Committee. They are subject to none of the direct public control exercised in this country. They are free from the constant money-grubbing which burdens the lives of American college and university presidents. No such system is likely to be adopted here. So that every American university, whether public or private, must constantly strive to explain its aims and educate the general public to some extent. It must withstand distorting pressures and strengthen and defend the freedom of teaching and research which is necessary to the unique and essential functions of universities in American civilization.

I don't think it is realistic or useful, therefore, to put public and private higher education in sharply separate categories; and I deplore any disposition to put them in opposite or competing camps.

The strength of our system is in its pluralism, its many centers of initiative. Its rich variety offers opportunity to students of differing abilities and interests. Anyone with a good idea, some support and a lot of courage can start a new college. The system is adapted to local and special, as well as to national and general needs.

The important thing to recognize is that all universities--public, private or mixed--face common problems and a common task. These are so urgent and so important that they call for the most determined, courageous and imaginatively cooperative efforts of everyone engaged in higher education.

We are, indeed, all in the same rather leaky boat. It will not be enough merely to plug up the leaks and pull harder on the oars. If we are to begin to meet the demands of the fundamental revolution which is taking place throughout the world, an industrial and technological revolution of unprecedented scale and scope, we need to build a much larger boat and equip it with something like nuclear power.

The most obviously urgent problem is money. Even fifty years ago, Henry Adams wrote: "The whole problem of education is its cost in money." It isn't the whole problem, but it dwarfs all others just now.

Higher education is struggling with three forms of inflation: the rising level of prices, rising student enrollments, and the rapid growth in knowledge. I see no end to any of them. All require money: much more money than we are now spending or are accustomed to spend on higher education. We need a major breakthrough to an entirely new level of financial support.

The struggle for money from traditional sources is now so pressing that I suspect it may account for a certain antagonism towards public education which I have occasionally detected, especially along the Eastern seaboard. Private colleges, once reasonably well supported by endowments and fees, and with relatively stable student populations, are finding the going increasingly tough. Some of them resent the competition of the public institutions for private and corporate gifts. Some are looking for a share in tax support--an ambivalent attitude for any who insist that private education is the last stronghold of private enterprise. If it is any consolation to hard-pressed administrators of private colleges, I can assure them that the going is pretty tough for the public universities, too.

State governments have had to spend more and more on highways, welfare programs, state aid to municipalities, and the like. The bulge in school enrollments has already hit them hard. Their tax sources have not kept pace with growing needs, and the requirements of the Federal budget have increased drastically. In my more discouraged moments, I think we are exhausting our efforts in building larger and larger highways,

crammed with larger and larger cars, but leading only to larger and larger mental hospitals. In any case, the proportion of state revenues available for higher education has fallen, rather than risen, and I know of few state universities which are not feeling the pinch. Almost all are inadequately housed and staffed, even for today's relatively manageable enrollments.

Most states and municipalities have faced the problem of the coming expansion, at least to the extent of estimating the needs for new buildings and staff during the next decade. But there is danger that they will wait until would-be students actually find the doors of the state universities closed to them before the necessary revenues will be voted.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to educate the general public to the needs of higher education. Many otherwise intelligent people seem to think of it as a natural good, even a natural right, without costs of production. Legislators have no difficulty in understanding that the highway program needs more money, as population grows and costs rise. But some of them are shocked when an academic building, postponed for several years, has also gone up in price, or is already inadequate because of increased enrollments. Small classes come under indignant scrutiny; but it is impossible to run an honors program, or a graduate program, without some individual instruction. Higher education is expensive, and it gets more expensive the higher it goes.

Universities must of course do all they can to make the professor go further, through such devices as TV, large lectures with sectional discussion groups, adequate secretarial help, and so on. Economies can be made through fuller use of facilities, better scheduling, and perhaps some revision of the academic year. Both the quality and the efficiency of education might be improved by putting more responsibility on the student to learn, and treating him less like a schoolboy. But even the brightest and most mature students must have their work individually criticized and corrected and explained. Most of the possible time-saving devices are already being discussed and tried. I am continually impressed with the ingenuity of faculty members in making do with less, and stretching the academic dollar to its limits. The hard fact remains that buildings, equipment and instruction are expensive, and likely to get more rather than less so. Economies which result in bad educational practices can be the most expensive and wasteful of all devices.

The real challenge of Soviet Communism is this: can capitalist America allocate the necessary resources to education and research? Can we find ways to channel a large enough stream of our vast wealth into an investment in education and trained intelligence--the only possible basis for survival in the modern world?

At present, we fall far short of doing so. We spend 3/4 of 1% of our national income on all forms of higher education; yet many people are appalled and indignant at the cost. It obviously would not break us to spend 2% or considerably more. The Russians are said to be spending 7% of their national income. They can control the proportion of the national resources devoted to education and research by a decision at the top. We have no such easy means of changing the direction of our own national effort. Thus our admirably productive system results in some curious choices.

We spend millions to educate people in the value of cigarette smoking, though the benefits of this form of consumption are at best dubious. Millions are available to persuade people to buy new cars, and this educational campaign has been so successful that we could put the entire population on the front seats of the cars we already have. Is this really what we want and need? These highly effective methods of channeling purchasing power and productive effort won't do us much good if we fall behind in the competition for knowledge.

We should be grateful to the Russians for waking us up to our own educational shortcomings. It is ironical that they have done it by offering us severe competition: a good old capitalist motivation. It is ironical, too, that Russian successes in scientific accomplishment are based on the use of another time-honored American practice: that of giving pay incentives to call forth the needed emphasis. We all know by this time that Soviet professors are honored and highly paid, and that able students have their way eased by adequate support.

Russia has also adopted and acted upon the conviction which inspired the founders of this republic, and many generations of Americans since: namely, that national strength and progress depend on a strong system of universal education. We have faltered in our own allegiance to these convictions in recent years, neglecting our schools, and failing to provide adequately for higher education and basic research.

The idea that these things are of vital importance is not new, nor did the Russians invent it. Washington, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams were inspired by the vision of a great new nation of free men, and by the positive promise for human betterment in the uses of science. More recently, the negative and dangerous results of neglecting knowledge in the modern situation was stated by Alfred North Whitehead, in England in 1916. Here are his words:

"In the conditions of modern life the rule is absolute; the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed. Not all your heroism, not all your social charm, not all your wit, not all your victories on land or at sea, can move back the finger of fate. Today we maintain ourselves. Tomorrow science will have moved forward yet one more step, and there will be no appeal from the judgment which will be pronounced on the uneducated."

The United States is now in the mood, perhaps, to heed Whitehead's warning. I hope we shall not take our cue only from the Russians, and launch on a sort of Olympic obstacle race for scientific supremacy. It is absolutely essential that we maintain our military strength. But this use of science is a negative, if necessary, one. Our own educational tradition is strong and positive. We need to reassert and re-examine it, and act upon it decisively.

Two main themes have characterized American public education from the beginning. One is to use knowledge for the development of national strength. Our forefathers saw clearly that the new and struggling democracy could not survive without an educated citizenry, and that the promise of this great continent could only be realized by the application of science and intelligence to the ordinary productive occupations. The second theme is the equality of individual opportunity.

The Land-Grant colleges and state universities are American inventions expressing both these national purposes. They were founded to open academic doors to the new scientific knowledge, and to make its results available for the improvement of agriculture, engineering and other practical pursuits, while continuing to stress the traditional liberal arts. And they opened the doors of educational opportunity to all who could use it.

The present mood of national breast-beating should not blind us to the fact that American higher education, with all its defects, has done a magnificent job. No other country offers a college education to so large a proportion of its young people. The investment in knowledge and research has paid off a thousand-fold in contributing to our national strength and well-being. To take only one example--agriculture: the productivity of American farms is so great that we need only 12% of our people to grow the food and fiber for all the rest, and our main problem is that we produce surpluses. These are some of the positive achievements which inspire admiration and imitation in other parts of the world, especially in the so-called underdeveloped regions where our Land-Grant college people are giving technical aid.

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The two goals of national strength and equal opportunity are, in our fortunate country, aspects of the same democratic aspiration. They are still the proper guides to national educational policy today. They require only a stronger affirmation, and certain changes of emphasis to meet contemporary conditions.

First, we must raise our educational sights. High school is no longer enough. Young men and women without a college degree find their opportunities severely limited. And the staffing of our complex economy requires an increasing proportion of highly educated people. Both these considerations are likely to put more and more pressure on the public institutions.

I think many people are confused because they tend to think of college only in terms of individual opportunity. Higher education is thought of as a luxury, which can be left to the ordinary market demand of those who can pay for it. Perhaps the over-publicized and quite distorted picture of the rah-rah aspects of college life have contributed to this view.

Why, then, shouldn't the students, or their families, pay the full cost of an education which brings such great advantages in earning power, social status, and the enrichment of personal lives? Another proposal is that the students should buy their own education on the prevalent consume-now-pay-later plan, through the provision of substantial loan funds.

Still another idea which seems widespread is that any industrious and determined student can work his way through college, without loss of academic accomplishment, and with positive gains in character development.

This last idea finds little endorsement among experienced college teachers. It is true that many students can and do usefully earn something while learning. But very few can earn enough to support themselves entirely. If the economic pressure is too great, the losses and failures are serious. The important business of learning must come first.

The notion that students and their families could pay the full costs of higher education is, I think an illusion. A recent report of the Office of Education indicates that nearly half the students now in college come from five-member families whose total income is under $5,000. Even families with twice this income find it hard enough to keep one child in college. How many New Yorkers would be able to give their children a college education, without the opportunity afforded by the excellent City Colleges?

There is no doubt some merit in the student loan plan, but it cannot be regarded as a complete solution. Few young people could afford to assume such a burden of debt, at an age when they are ready to marry and start raising their own families.

An attempt to solve the financial problem by charging the full cost of higher education to the recipients would sharply reduce the number of college students, and move us far away from the provision of equal opportunity we profess to value. The loss to the national strength would be catastrophic.

Every recent commission on higher education has deplored the fact that a significant proportion of our ablest young people do not now attend college. Obviously, we cannot afford to cut down the numbers still further. Ways must be found to induce all who have the ability to get as much education as they can use. This requires public support for higher education more nearly on the scale which we have been accustomed to think of as applying to the high schools. Higher education is not a luxury which can safely be left to individual choice backed by ability to pay. The equal opportunity for the development of the powers of all our young people is at the same time a matter of justice, and a national necessity.

The need for increased support for higher education does not stop at the undergraduate level. Apart from money, the most crucial shortage in the immediate future will be the shortage of qualified college teachers.

Graduate schools must be expanded, and fellowships provided. Promising students ought to be able to give full time to graduate study, so that they can earn the Ph.D. in two or three years of concentrated work, instead of struggling along for perhaps ten years in depressed and depressing poverty, as so many of them must do today.

I don't think I need add my voice to the chorus which has been proclaiming the need for certain changes of emphasis in the college curriculum. Obviously, we need to reinstate science as one of the important liberal studies, and stop accepting scientific illiteracy with complacency. We need to step up the study of foreign languages and cultures. It is hard to explain or justify the almost complete neglect of geography, which most American students don't encounter beyond the seventh grade. Our graduate schools doubtless require some re-organization, and are currently engaged in some searching self examination with the purposes of attracting and holding first-class students, and educating them for the kind of creative scholarship which must be the foundation of good college teaching.

The present alarm about Russian scientific achievements will not, I hope and believe, throw us off base. We need businessmen, lawyers, artists, actors and a host of other competent people, as well as scientists and linguists. We can surely afford to give our students the luxury of choice, so that each may contribute in his own way by developing his own particular talents.

The kind of national strength we value requires the continued cultivation of the humanities and the arts as well as the sciences. The arts are the most lasting products of any civilization. They are universal languages, speaking through the ages, and directly communicable to all peoples. There are, however, no pressure groups behind them, no public clamor for their emphasis. It is the responsibility of the universities to insist that they receive proper support. It is encouraging that the great state universities of the West, the Middle West and the South are meeting this responsibility admirably. In many respects they are ahead of the older institutions in the East in their provision for the arts. (I recommend that any sceptical Easterner take a tour of their campuses to see for himself.)

In spite of formidable problems, I am optimistic about the future of higher education in this country. I do not share the gloomy forebodings based on the belief that increased numbers will mean a lowering of quality. On the contrary, I believe that the pressures of necessity will oblige us to undertake some educational reforms long overdue, long vainly advocated

by educators crying in a wilderness of public apathy and academic inertia. Apathy has been jolted into concern, and the climate favors experiment, innovation and a general stepping up of academic energy and initiative.

The crisis is extremely serious. Education is the key to national survival. The task ahead is one which will require the cooperative efforts of all American colleges and universities, both public and private. I believe I can assure you that the public institutions are ready, willing and able to do their part.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW YORK -- Senator Margaret Chase Smith, R., Me., President Lynn White, Jr. of Mills College, California, and President Lewis Webster Jones of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, will analyze "What's Ahead For Higher Education?" at the Tenth Annual Barnard Forum on Saturday, February 8, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Forum is sponsored by Barnard College as a public service to the community in cooperation with the metropolitan alumnae groups of 49 colleges and universities and the New York City Branch of the American Association of University Women. Such problems as expanding college enrollments, financial aid, and the demands of our technological age for a reexamination of the curriculum will be explored. President Millicent C. McIntosh of Barnard will preside. The Forum is open to the public.

Senator Smith will discuss the future role of the Federal government in the realm of higher education. The senator from Maine is the only woman to serve in both houses of Congress. She succeeded to the seat in the House of Representatives held by her late husband, Clyde H. Smith, in 1940. She continued to serve in the House until 1948 when she was elected to the Senate by the greatest total vote majority in the history of Maine. A member of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Smith was reelected to the Senate in 1954. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher, a business executive, and a nationally syndicated columnist. She is the holder of 27 honorary degrees and in 1949, 1950, and 1954 she was chosen Woman of the Year in Politics by the Associated Press.

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President White, who will speak on the future of the independent college, has been president of Mills College since 1943. The author of "Educating Our Daughters: A Challenge to the Colleges," Dr. White has viewed higher education from the vantage point of both an administrator and a faculty member. A Renaissance and Medieval scholar, he has served on the faculties of Stanford University and Princeton University. A graduate of Harvard University, the Union Theological Seminary, and Stanford, Dr. White is a former president of the Western College Association. In 1956 he was elected a Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and this month he was appointed to the board of editors of The American Historical Review for a five-year term.

The publicly-supported university will be represented by Dr. Jones, a past president of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Before assuming his post at Rutgers in 1951, Dr. Jones was president of the University of Arkansas. From 1941 to 1947 he served as president of Bennington College, where he had been a charter member of the faculty. Dr. Jones is currently serving as a member of the American Council on Education's Committee on Relationships of Higher Education, which deals with the relations of the branches of the Federal Government to colleges and universities. He has served on numerous government boards and commissions, including the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, the National War Labor Board, and President Truman's Commission on Higher Education. He served last year as a consultant to the Special Committee of the United States Senate on Foreign Aid to the Countries of South Asia.

Metropolitan alumnae groups of the following colleges and universities are sponsoring the Forum: Agnes Scott College, Barnard College, Bennington College, Bryn Mawr College, Cedar Crest College, Chatham College, College of Mount Saint Vincent, College of New Rochelle, College of St. Elizabeth, College of St. Rose, Connecticut College, Douglass College, Elmira College, Fordham University, Good Counsel College, Goucher College, Hollins College, Hood College, Hunter College, Keuka College, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, Marymount College (Manhattan), Marymount College (Tarrytown).

Also, Mary Baldwin College, Mary Washington College, Mills College (California), Mount Holyoke College, Pembroke College, Radcliffe College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Russell Sage College, St. John's University, St. Joseph's College for Women, Sarah Lawrence College, Scripps College, Simmons College, Skidmore College, Smith College, Swarthmore College, Sweet Briar College, Texas State College for Women, Trinity College (Washington, D.C.), Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wells College, Wheaton College, William Smith College, Wilson College, Winthrop College, and the New York City Branch of the American Association of University Women.

The Forum will begin with a luncheon at 12:45 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom. The program will start at 2:00 p.m. Tickets for the luncheon and the program are $6.00; for the program only, $2.00. Reservations may be obtained by writing to the Barnard Forum, 606 West 120 Street, New York 27, or by calling MOnument 2-8992.

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January 27, 1958

TELEGRAM ✓

NIGHT LETTER

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THE TENTH ANNUAL

BARNARD FORUM

"What's Ahead For Higher Education?"

Saturday, February 8, 1958

GRAND BALLROOM

The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

Luncheon: 12:45 o'clock

Program: 2:00 o'clock

REGISTRATION

INCLUDING LUNCHEON

SIX DOLLARS

Program

What's Ahead For Higher Education?

MILLICENT CAREY MCINTOSH
President of Barnard College
Presiding

FOR THE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE

DR. LYNN WHITE, JR.
President of Mills College
Author of "Educating Our Daughters; A Challenge to Colleges"

FOR THE PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED UNIVERSITY

DR. LEWIS WEBSTER JONES
President of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey
Past President, Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities

FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE HONORABLE MARGARET CHASE SMITH
Senator from Maine

Both men and women guests are cordially invited to attend the Forum Luncheon and Program. Registration is six dollars for the Luncheon and Program, and two dollars for the Program only. Guests who wish to attend the Program only will be admitted to the Tier Boxes of the Grand Ballroom at 1:45 p. m.

Proceedings of The Barnard Forum will be recorded and published in booklet form. Your registration fee will entitle you to a copy of the Proceedings.

THE BARNARD FORUM is presented as a public service by Barnard College in cooperation with metropolitan area alumnae groups of the following colleges:

Agnes Scott College
Barnard College
Bennington College
Bryn Mawr College
Cedar Crest College
Chatham College
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of New Rochelle
College of St. Elizabeth
College of St. Rose
Connecticut College
Douglass College
Elmira College
Fordham University
Good Counsel College
Goucher College
Hollins College
Hood College
Hunter College
Keuka College
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart
Marymount College, Manhattan
Marymount College, Tarrytown
Mary Baldwin College
Mary Washington College
Mills College, California
Mount Holyoke College
Pembroke College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Russell Sage College
St. John's University
St. Joseph's College for Women
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Simmons College
Skidmore College
Smith College
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Texas Woman's University
Trinity College, Washington
Vassar College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wheaton College
William Smith College
Wilson College
Winthrop College

and

New York City Branch, American Association of University Women

---

(Please detach along dotted line)

Please send me the following tickets for THE BARNARD FORUM on February 8, 1958. A check is enclosed for $.....

..... tickets for Luncheon (12:45 p. m.) and Program at $6.00 per ticket.

..... tickets for Program only (2:00 p. m.) at $2.00 per ticket.

Name.....

Address .....

.....

College..... *Class*.....

If you and your guests wish to be seated at luncheon with an alumnae group, or a particular person, please indicate here.....

DEADLINE FOR LUNCHEON RESERVATIONS—FEBRUARY 4

Please detach and mail to: THE BARNARD FORUM
606 West 120th Street
New York 27, New York
Phone: MOnument 2-8992

Make checks payable to:
BARNARD COLLEGE

THE BARNARD FORUM
606 West 120th Street
New York 27, N.Y.

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MISS JOAN SCHROEDER, William Smith
MISS ANN SCOTT, Mary Washington
MRS. CHARLES V. STEHLIN, Manhattanville
MRS. ROBERT STEWART, Winthrop
MRS. KENNETH THOMPSON, Mills
MISS K. ROBERTA WHITE, Cedar Crest
MISS MARY N. WHITESIDE, Randolph-Macon
MRS. JOHN R. WIREN, Pembroke
MRS. HENRY CUTLER WOLFE, St. Elizabeth

The Tenth Annual Barnard Forum

Sponsored by Fifty College and University Alumnae Groups

"What's Ahead For Higher Education?"

MILLICENT CAREY MCINTOSH
President of Barnard College
Presiding

THE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE 28:01

DR. LYNN WHITE, JR.
President of Mills College
Author of "Educating Our Daughters: A Challenge to the Colleges"

THE PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED UNIVERSITY 27:53

DR. LEWIS WEBSTER JONES
President of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey
Past President, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 28:47

THE HONORABLE MARGARET CHASE SMITH
Senator from Maine

DISCUSSION PERIOD

Saturday
February 8, 1958

The Waldorf-Astoria
Grand Ballroom

Metropolitan area alumnae groups of the following colleges and universities are sponsoring The Barnard Forum this year:

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
BARNARD COLLEGE
BENNINGTON COLLEGE
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
CEDAR CREST COLLEGE
CHATHAM COLLEGE
COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT
COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE
COLLEGE OF ST. ELIZABETH
COLLEGE OF ST. ROSE
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE
DOUGLASS COLLEGE
ELMIRA COLLEGE
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
GOOD COUNSEL COLLEGE
GOUCHER COLLEGE
HOLLINS COLLEGE
HOOD COLLEGE
HUNTER COLLEGE
KEUKA COLLEGE
MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART
MARYMOUNT COLLEGE, MANHATTAN
MARYMOUNT COLLEGE, TARRYTOWN
MARY BALDWIN COLLEGE
MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE
MILLS COLLEGE, CALIFORNIA
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE
PEMBROKE COLLEGE
RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE
RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE
SCRIPPS COLLEGE
SIMMONS COLLEGE
SKIDMORE COLLEGE
SMITH COLLEGE
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE
TEXAS WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY
TRINITY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON
VASSAR COLLEGE
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLS COLLEGE
WHEATON COLLEGE
WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE
WILSON COLLEGE
WINTHROP COLLEGE
and
NEW YORK CITY BRANCH, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

A Brief History of The Barnard Forum

THE BARNARD FORUM, which has been an annual mid-winter event in New York City since 1949, was conceived as a public service designed to bring into the light of open discussion the critical educational issues of the times as a public service to the community and as a contribution to general education.

New York has a large population of college women, alumnae of scores of different colleges located throughout the country, but there have been few opportunities for them to come in contact with one another outside their individual alumnae groups. The Barnard Forum was planned as an event that would augment the work of local alumnae groups by bringing them into close association, working cooperatively on a program through which they could discuss mutual problems or develop a meeting of minds on various topics.

The first Forum was sponsored by the New York alumnae clubs of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith, with the Barnard College Club of New York taking the initiative in arrangements. The next year, the responsibility of planning and arranging the meeting was undertaken by Barnard College, and twenty-four metropolitan alumnae groups joined in the sponsorship. The number has increased every year and this year alumnae groups of forty-nine colleges and universities and the New York Branch of the American Association of University Women are sponsoring the Forum.

Theme of the 1949 Forum was "Today's Woman—What Now?" Since 1949 Forum themes have been: "Is College Good Enough for Women?"; "Woman and the World Crisis"; "Modern Education: Evolution or Revolution?"; "Decade of Decision for Higher Education"; "Knowledge and Freedom"; "The Younger Generation: A New Perspective"; "Women in Politics: Their Achievements and Their Opportunities"; and "Asia and the West: Time for Understanding."

Proceedings of The Barnard Forum will be published in booklet form. Please fill out the white card on your table if you wish a copy and give the card to an usher. Additional copies of the Proceedings are available for twenty-five cents at The Barnard Forum Office, 606 West 120th Street, New York 27.

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MRS. HENRY CUTLER WOLFE, St. Elizabeth

The green cards on your table are for questions to the speakers. They will be collected by ushers at the close of the three addresses, and a discussion period will follow.

Program Proposals non-members

February 24, 1958

Mr. Fred J. Seidner
The Public Relations Board
75 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Seidner:

We have received your letter dated 21 February, the five (5) submission forms and the three (3) audition tapes for the series LIVING AMERICA.

I have this day passed the forms on to the Chairman of our Network Committee. This action passes the matter out of my hands as the chairman will assign auditions to three members of his committee and they will vote on acceptance of the series. When that vote is taken, I shall notify you of the results. Your audition tapes will be returned as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

SENIOR ASSOCIATES LEE SCHALLER ROGER D. ISAACS STANLEY A. FRANKEL ALICE ALEXANDER BRUCE BECK HERBERT BRIN ANNE DONLEY RICHARD ELFENBEIN JOSEPH A. KOLLER MARJORIE MILLMER
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THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD

public relations and sales promotion

NEW YORK • WASHINGTON • HOLLYWOOD 75 EAST WACKER DRIVE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS • RANDOLPH 6-2891

February 21, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
NAEB TAPE NETWORK
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

As suggested in your letter of January 13, enclosed are the forms necessary for formal submission of the LIVING AMERICA tape series produced jointly by Purdue University and the Plastics Division of Visking Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, Terre Haute, Indiana.

As public relations counsel for Visking Company, I have been authorized by Purdue University to act also in their behalf.

Supervision of the series at Purdue is directed by Messrs. Tom Johnston, public relations, and Ralph Reeder and Horace Tyler, ag information.

A meeting with the above named gentlemen along with Visking people could be arranged at your convenience at Urbana.

If you have any questions pertaining to the series please feel free to call me here in Chicago. In the event I am not here when you call, Mr. Irwin K. Teven will be able to assist you.

May I expect to hear from you in the near future?

Fred J. Seidner

Fred J. Seidner

FJS:mlm
encls: 3 tapes; 5 cps audition forms

March 18, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I am writing in connection with the series STRETCHING YOUR FAMILY INCOME about which you have had correspondence with Mr. Ray Stanley of the ETRC.

As Mr. Stanley's letter of March 17 states, a member-constituted committee determines what series will be offered over the NAEB Radio Network. I am taking the liberty of enclosing the proper submission forms which should be returned to me when completed. The committee will take no action on the series until these forms are presented to it.

This series appears to be a good one, and I hope we will be able to make it available to our member stations.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Mr. Philmore B. Wass
Mr. Ray Stanley
Enclosures 5 Program Submission forms

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
2320 WASHTENAW AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

March 17, 1958

TELEPHONE NORMANDY 3-2476

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAR 18 1958

Mr. Harold E. Hill
Associate Director
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Harold:

Just call me "microwave" in honor of the relay function of my job.

Once again I am transferring information to your jurisdiction for action. The enclosed correspondence is self-explanatory, I think, and the tape will reveal something about program quality. I have not heard the tape because I don't have the time at the moment to run over to WUOM to use a tape machine.

I trust you will get in touch with Messrs. Nelson and Wass in due time.

Cordially,

Ray J. Stanley
Program Associate

RJS:erl

Enclosures (5)

COPY

Sent for the information of

Mr. Harold E. Hill

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
2320 WASHTENAW AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

March 17, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAR 18 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
The University of
Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Because I am the Center's program associate for matters relating to radio, Dr. Crary has called to my attention your offer to make the series "Stretching Your Family Income" available to educational radio stations in the United States.

I, in turn, am taking the liberty of transferring the information, the scripts and your sample tape, to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters - not "to pass the buck," but because that is the quickest way of getting action (or reaction) on your proposal.

The material will be sent to Harold Hill, Associate Director, NAEB Headquarters, 14 Gregory Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The NAEB operates a program service (by tape) for its 81 affiliated educational radio stations. Some of their Network programs are materials developed under the auspices of the Educational Television and Radio Center; far and away a larger number of series, however, are distributed under circumstances similar to those in which your offer can be framed: no-cost, or low-cost, exchange series, produced at other institutions.

In either event, decisions on programs to be distributed nationally through this network are made by the NAEB Radio Network Program Committee, not the ETRC. Therefore, it makes most sense to me to relay your offer without comment directly to NAEB Headquarters . . . and also to note our appreciation to you in making the offer.

Sincerely yours,

Ray J. Stanley
Program Associate

RJS:erl

cc: Mr. Philmore B. Wass
Mr. Harold E. Hill

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

March 10, 1958

Mr. Ryland Crary
Educational Television and Radio Center
2320 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Crary:

In a recent conversation with Phil Wass of the Connecticut Council for the Advancement of Economic Education, I learned of your connection with the Center. We have recently completed a 13-week radio series entitled "Stretching Your Family Income" on WTIC in Hartford. The response to offers for free copies of the script was very encouraging. We had nearly 400 requests for these copies, one of which is enclosed. As for content, I will not attempt to go into this in detail, but will refer you to the enclosed publication.

I am also enclosing a copy of the first program as it was taped. We are especially interested in having the Center make use of this series for distribution to as many educational radio stations as would be interested. There will be absolutely no cost to the Center or any radio stations using the series. If you are able to take the series and act as a national distributor, we will edit the opening and closing, or if you prefer, you could cut the present opening and closing and make one of your own. Otherwise, we must ask that the tapes not be edited in any other way.

These recordings were made on a Magnecorder with an RCA 77-D microphone. As I am quite sure you will discover when listening to the tape, the quality is good both from a technical and performance standpoint.

Dr. Bilkey has considered many phases in this area which have not been explored to any great degree, at least in this area, and I feel that he has made a significant contribution to the job of giving the public a broader understanding of the practical aspects of economics. I will be anxious to hear your reaction to this proposal. We are especially interested in having the series used as soon as possible.

Incidentally, this series will be offered to other commercial stations in Connecticut, but we hope to limit the use of the series to educational radio outlets. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Don Nelson
Radio-Tv Supervisor

DN:bk

elephone GArfield 9 2041

Connecticut Council for the Advancement of Economic Education

U-64 University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

March 10, 1958

LAURENCE G. PAQUIN, Chairman
Superintendent of Schools, Glastonbury

PHILMORE B. WASS
Executive Secretary

Mr. Ryland Crary
Educ. Radio & TV Center
2320 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Ry:

We are involved head over heels in a program of economic education in all its facets, here in Connecticut, and as a result, one activity carried on this fall was a radio series on family financial security entitled "Stretching Your Family Income." This was a series of thirteen 15-minute broadcasts given by Dr. Warren Bilkey of the Economics Department, University of Connecticut, on Station WTIC in Hartford. It was given a wide acclaim and over 300 copies of a reprint of the broadcasts were requested.

We feel that it might have great value for radio stations in other areas. Mr. Donald Nelson, Radio and TV Coordinator, here at the University, is mailing to you a copy of the tape and script. If you find any way of using them, we shall be grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Philmore B. Wass
Executive Secretary

PBW:m

Brought noted in
letter & Wass & mailed
to Ry

pjm
proposals
non-Members

MARCH 19, 1958

MR. GENE VON HALLBERG
6387 FITCHETT STREET
FOREST HILLS
NEW YORK

DEAR MR. VON HALLBERG:

PURSUANT TO YOUR RECENT LETTER WE ARE MAILING YOUR TAPE UNDER SEPARATE COVER TO THE ADDRESS GIVEN ABOVE.

IN JANUARY WE ATTEMPTED TO RETURN YOUR TAPE TO HARMONY HALL, BUT IT WAS RETURNED UNCLAIMED. THE SCRIPT OF WHICH YOU SPEAK EITHER NEVER ARRIVED HERE OR, AS I SUSPECT, WAS TURNED OVER TO THE COMMITTEE AND NEVER RETURNED.

SINCERELY,

ROBERT E. UNDERWOOD, JR.
NETWORK MANAGER

REU:JG

GENE VON HALLBERG

ILLINOIS 9-8761

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAR 19 1958
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

HARMONY HALL
INC.
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Mr. R.E.Underwood,Jr.,
Network Manager,
Natl. Assoc. of Educational Broadcasters,
Un. of Illinois,
119 Gregory Hall,
Urbana,Ill.

Re:Friendly Philosopher
Tape and script

Dear Sir:

I have not yet received any word from your committee regarding the acceptance or rejection of the taped radio program I submitted last summer.

Whether accepted or not, I would appreciate the return of my tape and script, as these may be of use to me in future.

It was interesting to read your explanation of the methods by which programs are financed for your network,as well as reading the pamphlet you kindly enclosed. It is evident that regardless of the committee's decision, it would not be feasible for me to present any tapes for your organization.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Yours truly,

Gene von Hallberg

Gene von Hallberg

Kindly send tape to my home address--

6387 Fitchett St.,
Forest Hills,N.Y.

Non-network
Program
Proposals
file

March 19, 1957

Miss Doris R. Trocchi
358 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Trocchi:

This is with reference to your letter of March 13 and the audition tapes you sent for the series CONVERSATIONS ABROAD.

Although we are interested in this type of programming, our limited funds prohibit us from being able to pay for programs. The material you have is very interesting and would probably find wide acceptance among our stations, but our financial situation makes any compensation for program materials impossible at this time.

Therefore, I am returning your tapes to you. Thank you very much for your interest in us, and I am sorry that we will not have the opportunity of using your material.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/hek

358 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Mass.
March 13, 1957

RECEIVED
HEADQUARTERS
MAR 15 1957
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Network Program Director
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am sending under separate cover, five tape recordings done during a summer trip to France, Italy and Yugoslavia last year.

I believe they have particular interest for a college age audience since they are interviews with American, French, Italian, and Yugoslavian students, and they do go into some detail on a program for college age youth and young adults known as "Experiment in International Living," which this year is observing its 25th anniversary.

Over the past 25 years this organization has placed 40,000 young people in family homes in foreign countries to spend their summer vacations and to gain greater insights into the way other people live and think and feel.

I have enclosed a description of each tape as well as suggested opening and closing announcements.

The trip was made independent of the EXPERIMENT office, but they were extremely helpful in assisting me to meet and talk with their groups.

I wrote your office before I made the trip last summer, and was told that there would be interest in auditioning these tapes.

After you have reviewed them would you be kind enough to let me know if this is suitable material for programming through your organization, and what the Association would be able to pay for this material.

I also would like to have these tapes returned to me when you have finished using them.

If five tapes are not sufficient I shall be able to supplement these with interviews with American students from around Boston, who made these trips last year concentrating on their memories and experiences in actually living as a member of a foreign family for the summer, and I can also arrange interviews with young people getting ready for similar trips this summer. Perhaps combining a young student preparing to go go a specific country with someone who was there last year might make interesting program material.

Naturally any comments you can make regarding the quality, content, and techniques used and general suitability of the material for broadcasting would be most helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

Doris R. Trocchi

(Miss) Doris R. Trocchi

DESCRIPTION OF # 1 -- "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" -- CARLA RICH INTERVIEW

CONTENT: GENERAL PLAN OF "EXPERIMENT PROGRAM"; how "Experimenters" prepare for their summer experience...how to enroll in the program...what to expect on a summer "Experiment";....where you will live, what you will do in the host tome, on the tour;....the value of the trip.... study preparations for the summer "Experiment"....process of pooling knowledge gained by all members of the group so that each not only has individual experiences, but profits in the understanding acquired by all.....background on "THE EXPERIMENT", why and when it was founded. One example of direct contribution of the Experiment program: 4,000 of the 40,000 who have taken part in the program over the 25 years of its founding, are now in international relations.

DESCRIPTION OF #2 -- "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" -- INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG STUDENT LEADERS OF FRENCH GROUP AT RAILWAY STATION AS THEY PREPARE TO LEAVE FOR A VISIT TO AMERICAN HOMES FOR THE SUMMER.

What the young men leaders hope to explore in their summer visit of their three groups in American attitudes and understanding between American and French people ("America is not all a factory and machine land....France is not all Place Pigale."). Each of the three French groups had in it, young French students and students from Tunis, Morocco, and Algiers, thus making it an opportunity for the French group to learn more about the different points of view separating them...they bring out explicitly that no one group of people can surely have the "right" answer to solving world problems..... that the only hope lies in understanding the cultural, historic and political background of each the "answers" offered as national or regional "solutions" or points of view.....also includes hopes and plans of the French groups' experience in America....the possibility of studying "alcoholism", learning more about each city and town....a possible visit to Miami etc.

DESCRIPTION OF # 3 -- "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD",...INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN HOSTESS AND AMERICAN "COMMUNITY AMBASSADOR" IN CUNEO, ITALY

Description of the welcome given the Americans by their host families, the food they were eating, the preparations and plans made by the Italian residents for their visitors, and also their concern that the Americans would not be able to adjust to a less "easy way of life"; plans for the anticipated trip to the surrounding countryside in the Piedmonte section of Italy, and the later tour to Rome, Venice, etc. Also the sounds (recorded) of the churchbells and the motorscooters, which are almost constant as part of the audible "scenery" in Italy. How Miss Randall (the young American Community Ambassador) would try to interpret American life to Italians, and how she would relate her experiences and her "learning" when she returned home.

DESCRIPTION OF #4 -- "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD"...A VISIT TO A TELEVISION EXPOSITION AT LJUBLJIANA UNIVERSITY IN YUGOSLAVIA, AND AN INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF A STUDENT BAND PLAYING AMERICAN MUSIC -- SOUTH AMERICAN MAMBO AND NORTH AMERICAN JAZZ

Opens with recording of music (quality not exceptionally good, therefore much of the musical portion already has been edited out) followed by an informal and informative interview with members of the band (one spoke English well, others were "fringe" participants with young English-speaking boy serving as translator). Description of the instruments in the band, including the national instrument, the accordian, and a review of what each of the players was studying at the University; description of their TV exposition; review of the college tuition system (free) under Socialism; the educational needs of the country...what were the future plans of each student (each must spend one year in military service) number of students in college in Yugoslavia, location of other national colleges.

DESCRIPTION OF # 5 -- "CONVERSATION ABROAD" -- YOUNG YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT HOST TO AMERICAN STUDENT GROUP IN 1955

Describes total program and activities of the 1955 group of Americans in Yugoslavia also, as an economics student goes into detail on his country's "postwar political and economic revolution" when Tito became national president; describes destruction of the country during the war, and the need to not only rebuild an economic and political structure, but to rebuild human families (of million and half Slovenians --one-half million died in World War II). Stresses that Yugoslavia's "economic" system is a Socialist form of government built from a melting pot of ideas from England, France as well as Russian Communism and applied to the needs and resources of his country. Acknowledges American, French, and English help along with that of Russia in rebuilding their country along more modern lines in agriculture and mining, particularly. Describes the visit of the Americans in 1955, and reports on continued correspondence over the past year and sincere friendship which developed not only among the students and their hosts families, but among the townspeople as well.

- CONVERSATIONS ABROAD -

INTRODUCTION FOR TAPE #1 -- INTERVIEW WITH MISS CARLA RICH

STATION_____ PRESENTS "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" A SERIES OF FIVE TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME YOUNG AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, WHO TELL US IN THEIR OWN WORDS ABOUT THEIR HOPES, THEIR STUDIES AND THEIR LIFE IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND YUGOSLAVIA. TODAY'S PROGRAM FEATURES AN INTERVIEW BY OUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS, MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'KE) WITH A 22-YEAR OLD YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, MISS CARLA RICH, ON THE PARIS STAFF OF "THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING, AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO HELPING DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING THROUGH CLOSE INDIVIDUAL CONTACT. THE EXPERIMENT BRINGS YOUNG STUDENTS FROM MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD INTO FAMILY HOMES OF OTHER COUNTRIES. THE AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ARE IN PUTNEY, VERMONT, AND THIS YEAR THE EXPERIMENT CELEBRATES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE KNOW MORE ABOUT LIFE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, BY LIVING AS PART OF AN "ADOPTED" FAMILY IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

RECORDED ON THE TAPE OF TODAY'S PROGRAM WITH THE VOICES OF CARLA AND MISS TROCCHI (TRO-KE) ARE THE EXCITING SOUNDS OF A BUSY INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL CROSSROADS.....THE SAINT LAZARE RAILWAY STATION IN PARIS, FRANCE. THE INTERVIEW TOOK PLACE SHORTLY AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF A GROUP OF YOUNG FRENCH STUDENTS LEAVING FOR A SUMMER "EXPERIMENT" IN THE USA.

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- CONVERSATIONS ABROAD -

CLOSING FOR TAPE # 1 .. INTERVIEW WITH MISS CARLA RICH

THIS HAS BEEN A SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF STATION _____

THE TAPE RECORDED INTERVIEW IN THIS OPENING PROGRAM,... "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD", WAS PRESENTED WITH MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO-KE) AS YOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS. TODAY'S BROADCAST HIGHLIGHTED THE PROGRAM OF THE "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING" BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, MUST FIRST BEGIN WITH UNDERSTANDING AMONG INDIVIDUALS OF EACH NATION, AND CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE OF LIVING AS A MEMBER OF A FAMILY IN A FOREIGN NATION. THE AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS OF "THE EXPERIMENT" ARE LOCATED IN PUTNEY, VERMONT. ALL INQUIRES REGARDING THE PROGRAM OF "THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING" SHOULD BE ADDRESSED DIRECTLY TO PUTNEY, VERMONT.

LISTEN AGAIN NEXT WEEK FOR THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF FIVE BROADCASTS .... "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" .... NEXT WEEK MISS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) WILL INTERVIEW THREE YOUNG STUDENTS LEAVING PARIS, FRANCE, FOR AMERICA WHERE THEY WILL BE LEADERS OF THREE GROUPS OF FRENCH STUDENTS WHO WILL BE PREPARING TO LIVE IN HOMES OF AMERICAN FAMILIES DURING THEIR SUMMER ABROAD.

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- CONVERSATIONS ABROAD -

INTRODUCTION FOR TAPE # 2 — INTERVIEW WITH YOUNG STUDENT LEADERS OF FRENCH GROUP AT RAILWAY STATION AS THEY PREPARE TO LEAVE FOR SUMMER TO BE SPENT IN AMERICAN HOMES.

STATION_____ PRESENTS "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD"... A SERIES OF FIVE TAPE RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME YOUNG AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, WHO TELL, US IN THEIR OWN WORDS, ABOUT THEIR HOPES, THEIR STUDIES AND THEIR LIFE IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. TODAY'S PROGRAM FEATURES AN INTERVIEW BY OUT INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) WITH THREE YOUNG FRENCH STUDENTS WHO WERE AT THE SAINT LAZARE RAILWAY STATION IN PARIS, FRANCE, JUST BEFORE DEPARTING WITH THEIR THREE GROUPS OF FRENCH STUDENTS WHO WERE TO LIVE IN AMERICAN HOMES FOR THE SUMMER. THIS IS PART OF A PROGRAM KNOWN AS "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING", WHICH HAS HEADQUARTERS IN PUTNEY, VERMONT. SINCE TODAY'S PROGRAM WAS RECORDED INSIDE THE RAILWAY STATION, WE HEAR, IN THE BACKGROUND, THE SOUNDS OF THIS BUSY INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL CROSSROADS.

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- CONVERSATIONS ABROAD -

CONCLUSION FOR TAPE # 2 — INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH STUDENT LEADERS.

YOU HAVE JUST HEARD THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF BROADCASTS PRESENTED BY STATION_____. THE SERIES, ENTITLED "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" FEATURES INTERVIEWS WITH YOUNG STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME AMERICANS, IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. MANY OF THESE STUDENTS ARE PARTICIPATING IN A PROGRAM KNOWN AS "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING", A UNIQUE PLAN, NOW OBSERVING ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY. "THE EXPERIMENT" IS DEDICATED TO PROMOTING BETTER INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACTUALLY LIVE AS A RESIDENT OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY... IN A HOME, AS AN "ADOPTED MEMBER OF THE FAMILY" FOR A SIX OR EIGHT-WEEK PERIOD. ALL QUESTIONS REGARDING THE "EXPERIMENT PROGRAM" SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO PUTNEY, VERMONT.

BE SURE TO LISTEN TO THE NEXT BROADCAST IN THIS SERIES ... "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD"... WHEN YOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS ... MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) WILL PRESENT A TALK WITH THE ITALIAN HOSTESS FOR AN AMERICAN GROUP OF STUDENTS IN CUNEO (KUN-EH-Ō), ITALY.

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- CONVERSATIONS ABROAD -

INTRODUCTION FOR TAPE # 3 -- INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN HOSTESS OF GROUP OF AMERICAN STUDENTS IN CUNEO, ITALY.

STATION_____ PRESENTS "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" ..... A SERIES OF FIVE TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME YOUNG AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, WHO TELL US IN THEIR OWN WORDS ABOUT THEIR HOPES, THEIR STUDIES AND THEIR LIFE IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. TODAY'S PROGRAM FEATURES AN INTERVIEW BY OUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS, MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO-KE) WITH DR. MARIA FERRARI (FE-RHA'-REE) WHO ARRANGED FOR THE VISIT OF SOME YOUNG AMERICANS TO CUNEO (KUN'-EH-$\bar{O}$), ITALY. AMONG THIS GROUP WAS A YOUNG LADY, MISS MARY RANDALL OF LUBBUCK, TEXAS, WHO WAS HER HOME TOWN'S "COMMUNITY AMBASSADOR" TO ITALY, TODAY'S TAPE RECORDING WAS MADE IN DR. FERRARI'S APARTMENT, BUT NEVERTHELESS THE SOUNDS OF THE CHURCHBELLS, AND OF THE ITALIAN MOTOR SCOOTERS OUTSIDE ARE HEARD CLEARLY THREE STORIES ABOVE THE STREET.

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CLOSING FOR TAPE # 3 -- INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN HOSTESS IN CUNEO, ITALY

THIS HAS BEEN THE THIRD IN A SERIES OF BROADCASTS ENTITLED.....

"CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" FEATURING YOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS....

MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) AND HER VISITS TO STUDENT CENTERS IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE GROUP VISITING IN CUNEO, (KUN'-EH-Ō) ITALY, HEARD ON TODAY'S BROADCAST, WERE PARTICIPATING IN A PROGRAM KNOWN AS "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING", WHICH OBSERVES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY THIS YEAR. ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE ADDRESSED DIRECTLY TO THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING, PUTNEY, VERMONT.

THE NEXT IN THIS SERIES WILL FEATURE AN INTERVIEW WITH MEMBERS OF A STUDENT BAND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLIANA, (LUB-YHA'-NA) YUGOSLAVIA. RECORDED AT A SPECIAL TELEVISION EXPOSITION IN THAT CITY.

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- CONVERSATION ABROAD -

INTRODUCTION FOR TAPE # 4 -- INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT JAZZ BAND

STATION _____ PRESENTS "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" A SERIES OF FIVE TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME YOUNG AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, WHO TELL US IN THEIR OWN WORDS ABOUT THEIR HOPES, THEIR STUDIES AND THEIR LIFE IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA...TODAY'S PROGRAM FEATURES AN INTERVIEW BY OUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) DONE AT A TELEVISION EXPOSITION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLIANA (LUB-YHA'-NA), YUGOSLAVIA WITH A GROUP OF YOUNG STUDENT MEMBERS OF A YUGOSLAVIAN JAZZ BAND.

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CLOSING FOR TAPE # 4 -- INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT JAZZ BAND

THIS HAS BEEN A TAPE-RECORDED PRESENTATION OF STATION_____ "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" FEATURING YOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) WILL FEATURE, IN THE LAST OF THIS SERIES OF FIVE BROADCASTS, AN INTERVIEW WITH A YOUNG YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT WHO WAS HOST IN 1955 TO A GROUP OF YOUNG AMERICANS WHO CAME TO HIS COUNTRY TO LIVE IN HOMES OF YUGOSLAVIAN FAMILIES FOR THE SUMMER. BE SURE TO TUNE IN.

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INTRODUCTION FOR TAPE # 5 -- INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT WHO WAS 1955 HOST TO AMERICANS VISITING IN YUGOSLAVIA.

STATION_____ PRESENTS.."CONVERSATIONS ABROAD" ... A SERIES OF FIVE TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEWS WITH STUDENTS, INCLUDING SOME YOUNG AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN, WHO TELL US IN THEIR OWN WORDS ABOUT THEIR HOPES, THEIR STUDIES AND THEIR LIFE IN FRANCE, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA. TODAY'S PROGRAM FEATURES AN INTERVIEW BY OUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS, MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) WITH A YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT, WHO IN 1955 WAS HOST TO A GROUP OF YOUNG AMERICANS WHO CAME TO HIS COUNTRY TO LIVE IN HOMES OF YUGOSLAVIAN FAMILIES IN THE SUMMER OF 1955. THIS VISIT WAS ARRANGED BY AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING", WHICH THIS YEAR OBSERVES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY.

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CONCLUSION FOR TAPE # 5 -- INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAVIAN STUDENT WHO WAS 1955 HOST TO AMERICANS VISITING IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THIS HAS BEEN THE LAST IN A SERIES OF FIVE BROADCASTS, ENTITLED "CONVERSATIONS ABROAD"... PRESENTED BY YOUR INTERNATIONAL HOSTESS, MISS DORIS TROCCHI (TRO'-KE) THE SPECIAL PROJECT DESCRIBED IN THIS SERIES, KNOWN AS "EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING", WHICH ARRANGES FOR THE VISIT OF YOUNG AMERICAN STUDENTS TO HOMES OF FOREIGN FAMILIES, HAS ITS HEADQUARTERS IN PUTNEY, VERMONT. ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE EXPERIMENT", PUTNEY, VERMONT.

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March 25, 1957

Miss Doris R. Trocchi
Barc, Inc.
42 The Fenway
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Trocchi:

With regard to your letter of March 21, we have returned your tapes without making copies of them. Thus, if nothing works out concerning release of them over other outlets we will be pleased to receive them again for serious consideration.

Thank you again for your interest in us.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

March 21, 1957

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAR 25 1957

Robert E.Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr.Underwood:

Thank you very much for your prompt response on the tapes.."Conversations Abroad."

I have sent descriptions of my series to several other offices, and if they are not interested I would be happy to give you permission to use the series without charge, because I am interested in doing similar tapes onanother trip, and would like very much to get audience reaction.

Therefore you have my permission to make copies of my tapes before returning them to me, and as soon as I send them elsewhere for audition and know whether or not I can give you permission to use these copies I shall be happy to write you in this regard.

If you have any opportunity to audition, or to have someone else audition these I should appreciate it very much as I would be most grateful for your comments on them.

Since others are waiting for this mailing of my tapes, naturally I will appreciate your making the copies as soon as possible, if you desire, and returning them to me as quickly as possible.

Again, thank you so much for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Doris R. Trocchi

March 27, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of March 25. I shall pass the material you sent on to the proper people with the hope that a decision will be forthcoming shortly.

May I trouble you for three (3) copies of the scripts. I will need these for members of the committee.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood
Network Manager

REU:cmc

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

March 25, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAR 27 1958
7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
NAEB
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Thank you for your prompt action on our series, "Stretching Your Family Income." I wish commercial stations would react in the same manner in situations of this nature!

Enclosed you will find the 5 copies of your application form, which I hope are filled in correctly. If you need any additional information or copies of the reprints, please let me know.

I may not have mentioned that the Kazanjian Foundation (one of the 3 sponsoring organizations) would be happy to supply a limited number of the reprints to persons requesting them near the end of the series, if it is carried by some or all of your member stations. These would be available on a first come, first serve basis, and I can't yet give you an indication as to the exact number that would be available- it will depend somewhat on the number of markets involved.

We certainly hope that the board will decide favorably on this series- it has brought excellent response during its presentation on WTIC- and if you would care to write to Paul Lucas, Vice President for Radio, WTIC, Hartford 15, Connecticut, I'm certain he would back me up 100%.

Again my thanks for your courteous and prompt attention; I hope we can do business.

Cordially,

Don Nelson

Don Nelson
Radio-Tv Supervisor

WIRE
COLLECT

INTERESTED IN BARNARD FORUM. ADVISE DATE & TAPES

AVAILABLE. WILL WNYC BROADCAST?

for Pearl RSG

2/3/53

Program Proposals - non-member

April 10, 1958

Mr. Russell F. Carpenter
Development Director
St. Albans National Cathedral
School for Boys
Mount St. Alban
Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Thank you for your letter of April 8 together with a submission form and a printed copy of the program SCIENCE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

This program is most appropriate material for educational radio stations, and I look forward to receiving an edited tape of the program from WGBH. I will photograph the submission form you sent in, so there will be no need for you to complete any more.

Your interest in educational radio is appreciated, and I should like to be kept informed of any future tapes you may have available for broadcast.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Mr. Jack Summerfield, WGBH

ST. ALBANS *The National Cathedral School for Boys*

MOUNT ST. ALBAN, WASHINGTON 16, D.C.

Canon CHARLES MARTIN, Headmaster

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
APR 10 1958

April 8, 1958

Mr. Robert Underwood, Jr.,
NAEB Network Manager,
14 Gregory Hall,
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood,

I am enclosing a "Network Program Submission Form" given me by Mr. Jack Summerfield of WGBH-FM in Boston. I talked with Mr. Summerfield this last week in Boston regarding broadcast by WGBH of a program held here at St. Albans on March 23 entitled "Science and Secondary Education," of which I am enclosing a printed transcript.

We have both edited and unedited versions of this program. I left an unedited tape with Mr. Summerfield which WGBH duplicated for an edited broadcast on May 17th at 4:00 PM.

At that time he told me of the NAEB and the method of submitting programs for possible distribution by the network. He offered to edit the tape down to 59 minutes and also provide openers and closers for it, and also to handle anything else regarding the tape as required by NAEB. Unfortunately, we do not have such facilities readily available here.

This program, or symposium, was the first of a series of such symposia exploring the problems of secondary education to run through June 1959. St. Albans, by virtue of its location and strong support in the nation's capitol, is particularly able to hold such programs with ease. This particular program created a great deal of interest, obtaining national news coverage as well as mention in LIFE, TIME, and NEWSWEEK. We feel the tapes are especially suited for educational radio stations.

Since Mr. Summerfield did not have many submission forms, he could give me only one. If you would send me a supply of them, I would be glad to provide you with the required number. Also, please inform me if there is anything else I must do in order to insure expeditious audition procedures and, I hope, network acceptance. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Summerfield.

Sincerely,

Russell F. Carpenter
Development Director

Program Proposal
non/member

April 21, 1958

AIR MAIL

Mr. Robert C. Goodman
Radio Officer, USIS
13 Golf Links
New Delhi
INDIA

Dear Mr. Goodman:

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Leonard Marks indicating the possibility of an exchange of programs between All India Radio and the NAEB Radio Network. Mr. Marks further suggested that I contact you regarding the details of such an exchange.

I am enclosing:

a. brief descriptions of the NAEB and the NAEB Network
b. a listing of current network stations
c. brochures describing several of our program series which I thought may be of interest there

Naturally, I should like to receive some description of the series you feel All India Radio would make available to us.

Do you have any suggestions on how the free flow of tapes could be handled? In the past we have had numerous troubles with customs; as a result we have become conservative about agreeing to exchanges until all such details are worked out.

I hope you find the enclosed of interest, and I look forward to hearing from you about this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Encls.

Blind cc: Mr. Leonard Marks
Mr. Burton Paulu
Dr. Harry Skornia

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

OFFICIAL-INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

13 Golf Links
New Delhi

APR 15 1958

Mr. Burton Paulu
Radio Station KUOM
Minneapolis
Minnesota, USA.

Dear Burt:

I have talked with Bob Goodman, the Radio Officer for USIS here in Delhi, about the NAEB tape network and the possibility of exchanging programs with All India Radio.

Bob has done an excellent job in becoming acquainted with the All India Radio staff and feels certain that they would gladly offer to the NAEB tapes of Indian cultural folk and other types of music.

During the time I have visited here, I have listened to the local programs and feel certain that there is a great deal that could be used by the NAEB stations.

I would like to have you or Harry Skornia write to Bob about this so that the exchange could be started at an early date. It would be very helpful if you would have Harry send some descriptive material about the network, the number of stations carrying the programs and other related material.

I will be back in Washington about May 10 and when I see you at the Department of Education Conference, I will be glad to give you further details.

Sincerely,

Leonard H. Marks

B-54
13
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59

P.S. Mr. Goodman's address is:
Mr. Robert C. Goodman
Radio Officer, USIS
13 Golf Links, New Delhi.

cc. Dr. Harry Skornia
Executive Secretary
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
Gregory Hall, University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois.

Program Proposals
Conference

NORSK RIKSKRINGKASTING
TLF. 463820 / TLGR. ADR. STUDIO / BJØRNSTJERNE BJØRNSONS PLASS 1

Oslo, 2nd April 1958.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
Executive Office,
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana., Illinois,
U.S.A.

A year ago, the Nobel Peace Price Winner, Dr. Albert Schweitzer, made a public appeal for a halt in the testing of nuclear weapons. Through the Chairman of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Mr. Gunnar Jahn. Dr. Schweitzer has asked the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation to help him publicize two new appeals, entitled: "Peace or Atomic War?", the former being a warning against the testing of nuclear weapons, the latter a warning against nuclear arms in general.

In compliance with Dr. Schweitzer's wish, I am pleased to forward these appeals to you, in the original German. An English translation of the first talk is enclosed, and a translation of the second talk will be forwarded in the course of a few days. With a view to the broadcasting of the talks, and in agreement with Dr. Schweitzer, the second of his appeals ("Verzicht auf Atomwaffen") has been divided into two talks.

In the Norwegian version the three talks will have the following sub-titles.

1. Stop the Testing of Nuclear Weapons.

2. Renounce Atomic Weapons.

3. The Rapacki Plan and Negociations.

The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation will broadcast the three Schweitzer talks in Norwegian on all stations in the shortwave bands and on medium and long waves at the following times:

1. Sunday 18. May at 1830 - 1850 G.M.T.

2. Monday 19. May at 1830 - 1850 " " "

3. Tuesday 20. May at 1830 - 1850" " "

I would like to suggest that any broadcasts or printing of these talks be deadlined at the above times.

Yours faithfully
NORSK RIKSKRINGKASTING

Kaare Fostervoll
Kaare Fostervoll

F R I E D E ODER A T O M K R I E G ?

Von Dr. Albert Schweitzer.
Erster Appell.

Verzicht auf Versuchsexplosionen.

Im April des vorigen Jahres habe ich, gleichzeitig mit anderen, das Wort ergriffen, um auf die grosse Gefahr aufmerksam zu machen, welche die sich aus den Versuchsexplosionen von Atombomben (Uranbomben) und Wasserstoffbomben ergebende radioaktive Verseuchung der Luft und der Erde, bedeutet. Mit anderen vertrat ich die Forderung, dass die Atomwaffen besitzenden Staaten möglichst bald miteinander darüber übereinkommen sollten, mit diesen Versuchen aufzuhören, und damit zugleich zu bekunden, dass sie ernstlich gewillt seien, miteinander auf Atomwaffen zu verzichten.

Damals konnte man sich der Hoffnung hingeben, dass dieser erste Schritt getan würde. Es kam aber nicht dazu. Die im Sommer in London, von Harold Stassen geleiteten Verhandlungen zwischen Amerika, England und der Sowjetunion verliefen ergebnislos. Dasselbe Schicksal war den Besprechnungen einer im Herbst des vergangenen Jahres von der U.N.O. veranstalten Konferenz dadurch beschieden, dass die Sowjetunion aufhörte, sich an ihnen zu beteiligen.

Nunmehr hat die Sowjetunion einen Abrüstungsplan vorgeschlagen, auf Grund dessen man sich anschickt, in neue Verhandlungen einzutreten. Als Erstes sieht dieser vor, dass man ohne weiteres und alsbald mit den Versuchsexplosionen aufhören solle.

Wie steht es um diese Forderung? Man sollte meinen, dass es für alle Verhandlungspartner leicht sei, ihr zuzustimmen. Keiner würde dadurch eine Einbusse in seinem Besitz an Atomwaffen erleiden. Und der Nachteil, keine neuen Atomwaffen mehr erproben zu können, würde ja für alle der gleiche sein.

Dennoch fällt es Amerika und England schwer, auf den Vorschlag einzugehen. Schon gleich, als im Frühjahr 1957 von ihm die Rede war, haben sie sich gegen ihn ausgesprochen. Seitdem bestreiten sie in einen zähen Propaganda, dass die Gefahr der durch die Versuche produzierten Radioaktivität so gross sei, dass sie zu einem Verzicht auf sie nötige. Fortlaufend wird der amerikanischen und europäischen Presse reichliches Material dieser Propaganda durch staatliche Atomkommissionen und Wissenschaftler, die sich bewogen fühlen, sich in demselben Sinn zu äussern, zugestellt.

Aus dem Inhalt einer vom Unterausschuss der amerikanischen Atomenergiekommision ausgehenden Erklärung seien folgende Sätze angeführt: "Es empfiehlt sich, dass die Kernversuche im Rahmen der wissenschaftlichen und militärischen Erfordernisse auf ein Minimum beschränkt seien. - Es sollen die notwendigen Schritte unternommen werden, um die gegenwärtig in der Öffentlichkeit herrschende Konfusion zu korrigieren. - Die gegenwärtigen und potentiellen Auswirkungen der allmählichen Zunahme der Radioaktivität der Luft auf die Erbmasse hält sich innerhalb tolerierbarer Grenzen. - Die Möglichkeit einer schädlichen Wirkung, von welcher der einzelne Bürger glaubt, dass er sie nicht kontrollieren könne, hat eine starke gefühlmässige Wirkung. - Die Fortsetzung der Versuche ist im Interesse der nationalen Sicherheit notwendig und berechtigt."

Unter der in der Öffentlichkeit herrschenden Konfusion, die korrigiert werden soll, ist zu verstehen, dass die Leute mehr und mehr dazu gekommen sind, sich von der durch Versuchsexplosionen geschaffenen Gefahr Rechenschaft zu geben.

Mit dem dunkeln Satzt, "Dass die Auswirkung der Zunahme der Radioaktivität der Luft auf die Erbmasse sich innerhalb tolerierbaren Grenzen halte" ist gemeint, dass die Missgeburten, die auf Grund der radioaktiven Schädigung der Zellen der menschlichen Fortpflanzungsorgane zu erwarten sind, wohl nicht so zahlreich sein werden, dass sie ein Ablassen von den Versuchen erfordern könnten!

Von Wissenschaftlern, die sich angelegen sein lassen, die Gefahr der Radioaktivität auf das vermeintliche rechte Mass zurückzuführen , komme einer aus Mitteleuropa in den kühnen, auf Jahrzehnte hinaus schauenden Sätzen zu Worte, mit denen er einen von ihm über diesen Gegenstand gehaltenen Vortrag beschliesst: "Falls die Versuche im Tempo der letzten Jahre weiter geführt werden, wird die radioaktive Verseuchung im Jahre 1983 das Vierfache der heutigen betragen, während um das Jahr 2010 herum der sechsfache Wert erreicht wird. Auch diese Beträge wären noch klein verglichen mit der natürlichen radioaktiven Bestrahlung.... Es kann eindeutig festgestellt werden, dass das Risiko für die Menschheit infolge der Versuchsexplosionen klein ist. Das heisst nicht, dass kein Risiko vorhanden ist. Es können hier vielleicht die Worte des amerikanischen Physikers und Mitglied der A.E.C. (Atom-Energie-Commision) Professor Dr. Libby angeführt werden: "Das Risiko der radioaktiven Verseuchung muss entgegen gesetzt werden dem Risiko, dem sich die ganze freie Welt aussetzen würde, wenn die Versuchsexplosionen abgeschafft würden, bevor ein sicheres internationales Abrüstungsabkommen existiert. Die Versuche sind notwendig, wenn die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in der Entwicklung der Kernwaffen nicht zurückbleiben wollen"!

Im Fortgang der Beruhigungspropaganda versteigt sich, im August 1957, eine sehr hohe amerikanische Atom-persönlichkeit zu der Behauptung, dass die Radiumleuchtzifferblätter der in Gebrauch befindlichen Uhren eine grössere Gefahr bedeuten als der gesammte radioaktive Niederschlag von allen bisher stattgefundenen Versuchsexplosionen!

Viel verspricht sich die Beruhigungspropaganda davon, dass sie der Welt die frohe Botschaft verkünden kann, dass es der Wissenschaft gelungen sei, den Prototyp einer Wasserstoffbombe herzustellen, die bei der Explosion viel weniger von den so gefährlichen radioaktiven Stoffen produziert als die gewöhnliche. Diese neue Wasserstoffbombe wird "die saubere" genannt. Die bisherige muss sich gefallen lassen, hinfort die schumtzige zu heissen.

Die saubere Wasserstoffbombe beruht darauf, dass bei ihr der Mantel aus Uran 238, der bei der ungeheuren Temperatur der Explosion das Material für eine Unmenge radioaktiver Elemente abgibt, fehlt

Aus diesem Grunde ist sie, was die produzierte Radioaktivität betrifft, weniger schädlich als die gewöhnliche. Sie besitzt aber auch eine geringere Explosionskraft als diese.

Nebenbei sei bemerkt, dass diese gepriesene Wasserstoffbombe nur relativ sauber ist. Ihre Zündung ist ja eine Uranbombe aus spaltbarem Uran 235, die die Wirkung einer Hiroshimabombe hat. Diese produziert bei der Explosion auch Radioaktivität. Dasselbe tun die massenhaft bei der Explosion frei werdenden Neutronen.

In lyrischen Tönen singt Edward Teller, der Vater der schmutzigen Wasserstoffbombe, in einer amerikanischen Zeitung zu Beginn des Jahres 1958, einen Hymnus auf den idyllischen Atomkrieg, der einmal mit ganz sauberen Wasserstoffbomben geführt werden wird. Er verlangt Fortsetzung der Versuche, um in ihnen diese ideale Bombe züchten zu können.

Zwei Verse aus Edvard Tellers Hymnus auf den idyllischen Atomkrieg:

"Weitere Bombenversuche werden uns i die Lage versetzen, dass wir die Kriegsmaschinerie unseres Gegners bekämpfen können, während die unschuldig daneben Stehenden verschont bleiben".

"Die ganz reinen Bomben werden unnötige Zufälle in einem zukünftigen Krieg vermindern."

Natürlich denken weder die Sowjetunion noch Amerika daran, diese eine geringere Wirkung beritzende Bombe herzustellen, um sich ihrer in einem eventuellen Krieg zu bedienen. Vor noch nicht langer Zeit, hat ja das amerikanische Verteidigungsministerium geäussert, dass die radioaktive Verseuchung ganzer Gebiete zu einer neuen Angriffswaffe geworden ist.

Die saubere Atombombe ist nicht für den Gebrauch, sondern nur für das Schaufenster bestimmt. Sie soll helften,

die Leute glauben machen, dass die Versuchsexplosionen von jetzt an immer weniger Radioaktivität im Gefolge haben. werden, und dass also gegen ihre Fortsetzung nichts Stichhaltiges vorzubringen sei. Dies hat eine wissenschaftliche amerikanische Zeitschrift schon 1956 festgestellt.

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Diejenigen, welche die durch die Versuchs-explosionen geschaffene Gefahr für gering ansehen, geben sich haupsächlich nur mit der in der Luft festzustellenden Radioaktivität ab und bemühen sich glaubhaft zu machen, dass die Gefahrengrenze für eine von der Luft aus erfolgenden Bestrahlung noch nicht erreicht sei.

Auf die Resultate, zu denen sie in den von ihnen unternommenen Rechenkünsten gelangen, ist aber nicht so viel Verlass als sie wahr haben möchten. Im Laufe der Jahre hat man sich nämlich genötigt gesehen, die Toleranzegrenze für Bestrahlung, immer mehr herabzusetzen. 1934 betrug sie 100 Bestrahlungseinheiten im Jahr. Gegenwärtig werden offiziel nur noch 5 als zulässig angesehen, in manchen Ländern gar noch weniger. Dr. Lauriston Taylor (Amerika), der als eine Autorität in Fragen des Strahlenschutzes gilt, erachtet es, wie auch andere, überhaupt als fraglich ob es eine unschädliche Dosis der Bestrahlung gebe. Wir können, meint er, immer nur von einer von uns als zulässig angesehenen Bestrahlungsmenge reden.

Fort und fort redet man uns von einem "erlaubten Maximum der Bestrahlung". Wer denn hat es erlaubt? Wer denn ist befügt es zu erlauben?

In der Frage unseres Gefährdetseins durch Radioaktivität, ist aber nicht nur die Wirkung der von aussen kommenden Bestrahlung in Betracht zu ziehen, sondern auch die, die von den sich heutzutage in unserm Innern ablagernden radioaktiven Stoffen ausgeht.

Wie entsteht diese in uns vorhandene Radioaktivität?

Die in der Luft, auf Grund der Versuchsexplosionen vorhandenen radioaktiven Stoffe verbleiben nicht in ihr, sondern kommen in radioaktivem Staub, in radioaktivem Regen, in radioaktivem Schnee auf die Erde hernieder. Sie lagern sich auf ihr ab. Durch die Blätter und die Wurzeln gehen sie in die Pflanzen ein und speichern sich in ihnen auf. Durch die Pflanzen gehen sie in uns ein, sei dass wir die Milch von Kühen trinken, die sich von ihnen ernährten, oder das Fleisch von Tieren essen, die solches taten. Radioaktiver Regen kann es mit sich bringen, dass wir radioaktives Wasser trinken.

Die grösste radioaktive Verseuchung ist auf dem Streifen zwischen dem 10-ten und 60-ten Breitegrad nördlicher Breite festzustellen, weil die zahlreichen Versuchsexplosionen Amerikas und der Sowjetunion in hauptsächlich diesen Streifen statthaben.

Was unser Körper mit der Zeit an solchen radioaktiven Stoffen in sich aufnimmt, wird in seinem Zellgewebe nicht gleichmässig verteilt sondern an besonderen Orten abgelagert und angehäuft. Von diesen Orten aus findet dann eine von innen her kommende Bestrahlung statt, durch welche die für sie empfindlichen Organe in besonderer Weise geschädigt werden. Was ihr an Stärke abgeht, ersetzt sie durch ihre Dauer. Durch Jahre hindurch ist sie ja Tag und Nacht im Gange.

Eines der verbreitetsten und gefährlichsten radioaktiven Elemente, die wir in uns aufnehmen, ist bekanntlich Strontium 90. Dieses lagert sich in den Knochen ab und gibt von da seine Strahlung in die Zellen /des roten Knochenmarks ab, in dem die roten und weissen Blutkörperchen gebildet werden. Dies hat Blutkrankheiten zu Folge, die in den meisten Fällen tötlich verlaufen..

Am meisten werden durch die Strahlung die Zellen der für die Fortpflanzung in Betracht kommenden Organe geschädigt. Auch wenn sie nur ganz schwach auf sie einwirkt, kann sie verhängnisvolle Folgen haben.

Das Unheimliche der von innen, wie auch von aussen, kommenden Bestrahlung ist, dass es Jahre lang gehen kann, bis

die Folgen offenbar werden. Die üblen Wirkungen auf die Nachkommenschaft treten sogar erst viel später in Erscheinung, kaum in der ersten und zweiten Generation, sondern erst in den spätern. In diesen werden dann Missgeburten in steigendem Masse bis in Jahrhunderte hinaus stattfinden.

Das entscheidende Wort in der Frage der sich aus den Versuchsexplosionen ergebenden Gefahr kommt nicht den Physikern zu, die es für gut befinden, sich nur mit der aus der Luft auf uns einwirkenden Radioaktivität abzugeben, sondern den sich mit der von aussen und innen kommenden Strahlungen beschäftigenden Biologen und Ärzten, wie auch den Physikern, die auf das, was Biologen und Ärzte feststellen eingehen.

Den Todesstoss gab der Beruhigungspropaganda die Erklärung der 9235 Wissenschaftlern aus allen Völkern, die der bekannte amerikanische Forscher Dr. Linus Pauling am 13. januar 1958 dem Generalsekretär der U.N.O. überreichte. In ihr stellen sie miteinander fest, dass die durch die Versuchs-explosionen fort und fort erzeugte Radioaktivität eine schwere gefahr für alle Gegenden der Erde bedeutet, und eine überaus schwere insbesondere dadurch, dass sie in kommenden Generationen Missgeburten in steigender Zahl zur Folge haben wird. Darum verlangen sie, dass ein internationales Abkommen den Versuchen ein Ende setze.

Nunmehr kann die Propaganda für Fortsetzung der Versuche nicht mehr die Behauptung aufrecht erhalten, dass die Wissenschaftler in der Frage der bestehenden Gefahr der Radioaktivität noch nicht einig seien, dass man deshalb erst das Urteil offizieller internationaler Körperschaften abwarten müsse und bis dahin die Menschheit nicht mit der Behauptung einer bestehenden und zunehmenden Gefahr der Radioaktivität beunruhigen dürfe.

In gewissen Zeitungen kann diese Propaganda weiterhin das grosse Wort führen. Neben ihr aber geht die Wahrheit über die Gefahr die die Versuchsexplosionen bedeuten, unerschüttert ihres Weges weiter und setzt sich allenthalben in der öffentlichen Meinung mehr und mehr durch. Auf die Dauer vermag die bestorganisierte Propaganda nichts gegen die Wahrheit.

Das Unbegreifliche an der Propaganda für die Fortsetzung der Versuchsexplosionen ist, dass sie es fertig bringt, sich über alles hinweg zu setzen, was den Biologen und Ärzten zufolge, auf grund der auf die heutige Menschheit einwirkenden Radioaktivität in kommenden Geschlechtern an Unheil zu erwarten ist. Das Manifest der 9235 Wissenchaftler tut gut daran, auf diese Gefahr eindringlich aufmerksam zu machen.

Wir können die Verantwortung dafür nicht auf uns nehmen, dass, weil wir ihr nicht genügend Beobachtung schenkten, einmal Kinder mit schwersten körperlichen und geistigen Schäden zu Tausenden auf die Weld kommen werden. Nur solche, die nie dabei waren, wenn eine Missgeburt ins Dasein trat, nie ihr Wimmern hörten, nie Zeugen des Entsetzens der Mutter waren, können die Behauptung wagen, dass die Fortsetzung der Versuchsexplosionen ein Risiko sei, zu dem man sich unter Umständen entschliessen könne. Der bekannte französische Biologe und Erbforscher Jean Rostand nennt das Fortsetzen der Versuche 'das auf die Zukunft hin verübte Verbrechen"(le crime dans l'avenir). Dafür einzutreten, dass diese Versündigung an der Zukunft nicht statthabe, sind in besonderer Weise die Frauen berufen, An ihnen ist es, die Stimme zu erhaben. Sie mögen es vernehmlich tun.

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Merkwürdigerweise ist bisher ganz ausser Betracht geblieben, dass die Frage des Weitergehens oder Aufhörens der Versuchsexplosionen nicht etwas ist, dass nur die Atomwaffen erzeugenden Länder angeht und über das sie miteinander nach Gutdünken zu beschliessen haben. Wer gibt denn diesen Ländern das Recht, in Friedenszeiten Erprobungen von Waffen vorzunehmen, die sämmtliche Länder der Welt in schwerster Weise zu schädigen vermögen? Was sagt das in unserer Zeit hoch gepriesene und von den Vereinigten Nationen auf den Thron erhobene Völkerrecht dazu? Sieht es aus dem Tempel, in dem es thront nicht mehr in die Welt hinaus? Man hole es heraus, dass es sich in ihr umsehe und seines Amtes walte.

Einen für es interessanten Fall kann es gleich in einer Japan angehenden Sache zu Gesicht bekommen. Dieses Land leidet unter den Versuchsexplosionen in besonderem Masse. Die Winde treiben die radioaktiven Wolken sowohl der Versuche der Sowjetunionen in Nord-Ost-Sibirien als auch die der amerikanischen auf Bikini (einer Insel des Stillen Ozeans), auf es zu und über es hin. So ist die radioaktive Verseuchung unter der es zu leiden hat, die denkbar schlimmste. Sehr starke radioaktive Regen gehen häuftig über ihm nieder. Die radioaktive Verseuchung des Bodens und der Pflanzen ist derart, dass zu Zeiten die Einwohner dieser oder jener Gegend darauf verzichten sollten, sich von dem, was sie ernten könnten, zu ernähren. Dabei kommen sie in die Lage, Reis, der strontiumhaltig ist, essen zu müssen. Für Kinder ist dies besonders gefährlich. Da auch die umgebenden Meere zu Zeiten übel radioaktiv verseucht sind, ist die Ernährung der Bevölkerung durch Fische, die in Japan eine so grosse Rolle spielt, durch die Mengen von radioaktiven Fischen, die für sie nicht in Betracht kommen können, in Frage gestellt.

Wo nun durch jede neue Serie von Versuchsexplosionen die schlimme Lage noch verschlimmert wird, wurden die gesandten Japans, wenn sie von im Norden oder Süden geplanten Versuchen hörten, jeweils in Moskau oder Washinton vorstellig und tragen dort die flehentliche Bitte ihres Landes vor, dass man sie unterlassen möge. Jedesmal bekamen sie zur Antwort, dass davon leider keine Rede sein könne, weil von den Mächten noch kein abkommen abgeschlossen sei, die Versuche miteinander aufzugeben. Solches ereignete sich wieder einmal kürzlich, am zwanzigsten Februar 1958, in der Haupstadt einer der Atommächte.

Von der Bitte und der Antwort erhielten wir jedesmal durch kurze Zeitungstelegramme. Wir nehmen davon Kenntnis wie von irgend einer Nachricht. Die Presse belästigte uns nicht mit Leitartikelen, die uns auf die im Hintergrunde stehende Not des japanischen Volkes aufmerksam gemacht und zu deren Miterleben bewegt hätten. So machten die Presse und wir uns der Teilnahmlosigkeit schuldig. Am meisten schuldig aber ist das Völkerrecht geworden, dass es Jahre hindurch in einer solchen Sache teilnehmlos und stumm geblieben ist.

Es ist Zeit, dass eingesehen und anerkannt werde, dass das Aufhörch oder Weitergehen der Versuchsexplosionen eine das Völkerrecht angehende Angelegenheit ist.

Die Menschheit ist durch die Versuche gefährdet. Die Menschheit verlangt ihr Aufhören. Sie hat das Recht dazu.

Wenn in dem, was unsere Zeit noch an Kultur besitzt, noch etwas vom wirksamen Völkerrecht erhalten ist oder in ihr wieder aufkommt, müssen die Völker, die bisher Versuchsexplosionen unternahmen, ohne weiteres hierauf verzichten. Der Verzicht darf in keiner Weise davon abhängig gemacht werden, dass sie sich zuvor über einen Abrüstungsplan geeinigt haben. Die Sache hat nichts mit Abrüstung zu tun. Jedes der in Frage kommenden Völker bleibt ja im Besitz der Waffen, die es sich geschaffen hat.

Es ist keine Zeit zu verlieren. Neue Versuche dürfen die Gefahr, in der wir uns befinden, nicht noch erhöhen. Von sich selbst wird sie, was wohl zu beachten ist, in den nächsten Jahren noch zunehmen. Ein grosser Teil der in den bisherigen Versuchen in die Atmosphäre und Stratosphäre geschleuderten radioaktiven Stoffe befindet sich noch über uns Erst im Laufe von Jahren - man rechnet mit ungefähr fünfzehn - wird er auf die Erde gekommen sein.

Der alsbaldige Verzicht auf das Weitergehen der Versuche, schafft die gedeihliche Atmosphäre für die Verhandlungen über den Verzicht auf Anwendung von Atomwaffen. Wenn das, was vorerst absolut und in der dringsten Weise not tut, erreicht ist, können sie in Ruhe vor sich gehen.

Zweiter Vortrag. Teil I.

Sendezeit: 19. Mai
um 1930-1950 Uhr

Friede oder Atomkrieg.

Von Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

Verzicht auf Atomwaffen.

Wir müssen heute mit der drohenden Möglichkeit eines zwischen der Sowjetunion und Amerika ausbrechenden Atomkrieges rechnen. Vermieden kann er nur werden, wenn die beiden Mächte sich miteinander entschliessen, auf Atomwaffen zu verzichten.

Wie sind wir in diese Lage gekommen ?

Im Jahre 1945 gelingt Amerika die Herstellung der auf der Kernspaltung von Uran 235 beruhenden Atombombe. Diese lässt es am sechsten August 1945 auf Hiroshima und am neunten August auf Nagasaki abwerfen.

Der Besitz dieser Atombombe verleiht ihm eine einzigartige militärische Überlegenheit über alle Völker.

Vom Juli 1949 an verfügt die Sowjetunion auch über eine Atombombe. Und zwar ist deren Wirkung ebenso gross wie die der Zwischen 1946 und 1949 vervollkommneten amerikanischen Bombe. Zwischen beiden Mächten ist nun der Friede insofern gewahrt, als jede Respekt vor den Bomben der andern hat.

Am 3. Oktober 1952 bringt England auf der Insel Montebello, (an der Nordwestküste Australiens), seine erste Atombombe zur Explosion.

Um aufs neue eine Überlegenheit zu erringen, entschliesst sich Amerika, Edward Teller an die Herstellung der Wasserstoffbombe gehen zu lassen, von der man erwartet, dass sie der bisherigen Uranatombombe um ein Vielfaches überlegen sein werde.

Ein erster Versuch wird mit ihr im Mai 1951 in Eniwetok auf dem Pazifik-Atoll Elugelab im Oktober 1952 gemacht. Am ersten März 1954 wird auf Bikini - einer der Gruppe der Marschalinseln im Stillen Ozean angehörigen Vulkaninseln - die vervollkommnete Wasserstoffbombe zur Explosion gebracht. Dabei stellt sich heraus, dass ihre Sprengwirkung noch viel stärker ist als man auf Grund der Berechnungen erwartet hatte.

Gleichzeitig mit Amerika hat sich aber auch die Sowjetunion mit der Herstellung von Wasserstoffbomben abgegeben. Die erste bringt sie am 12. August 1953 zur Explosion.

Einen weiteren Fortschritt machen die beiden Mächte auch miteinander. Es ereignet sich nämlich, dass der Erfindung der Atombombe, mit der Amerika im zweiten Krieg beschäftigt gewesen ist, die der Raketengeschosse, mit der sich Deutschland damals abgegeben hat, dienstbar gemacht wird. Nun ist man nicht mehr ainzig darauf engewiesen, dass mächtige Fluzeuge Bomben bis über den Ort, an dem sie explodieren sollen, befördern. Man verfügt jetzt über ferngelenkte Raketen, die von Abschussrampen aus auf genau eingestellte ferne Ziele entsandt werden können.

Raketengeschosse sind solche, die durch eine Rakete befördert werden, das heisst einen Flugkörper, der den Triebstoff, durch den er fortbewegt wird, in sich trägt. Dieser besteht aus Stoffgemischen, die Verbrennungsgase erzeugen, die mit einer ausserordentlich grossen Ausströmungsgeschwindigkeit durch eine düsenförmige, verengerte Öffnung entweichen. Fortgesetzt ist man damit beschäftigt, noch leistungsfähigere und einfacher zu handhabende Triebgemische zu entdecken.

Das von der Rakete beförderte Geschoss, kann ein gewöhnliches sein oder eines, das einen Uranbombensprengkopf oder Wasserstoffbombensprengkopf besitzt.

Die Sowjetunion soll über Raketen von bis zu 1000 Kilometern Reichweite verfügen, zu denen demnächst solche von 1800 Kilometern kommen, wenn sie nicht schon bereits existieren. Amerika soll schon über solche von bis zu 2400 Kilometern Reichweite verfügen .

Ob die sogenannten interkontinentalen, den Atlantischen Ozean zu überfliegen vermögenden Rakete von über 8000 Kilometer Reichweite schon existieren, ist nicht ausgemachen. Anzunehmen ist, dass die Probleme ihre Herstellung lösbar sind und dass man im Osten wie im Westen mit ihr beschäftigt ist, wobei der Osten einen Vorsprung vor dem Westen zu besitzen scheint.

Obgleich es wohl noch keine interkontinentalen Raketengeschosse gibt mus Amerika doch schon darauf gefasst sein, dass im Falle eines Atomkrieges seine Städte vom Meere aus bis weit ins Innere hinein durch von Unterseebooten auf sie entsandte Raketengeschosse getroffen werden können.

Die Raketen sausen mit einer ungeheuren Schnelligkeit
Rakete ? dahin. Die erwartete interkontinentale /soll, um über den atlantischen Ozean zu setzen, nicht einmal eine halbe Stunde brauchen und dabei Nutzlasten von 1 bis 5 Tonnen befördern.

Wie verliefe ein heute ausbrechender Atomkrieg ?

Zuerst sei der sogenennte lokale in Betracht gezogen. Insgeheim geben sich nämlich so manche Menschen der Hoffnung hin, dass die Feindseligkeiten mit einem einigermassen lokal begrenzten Atomkrieg anheben könnten, in dem noch nicht von den vervollkommneten Atombomben und von mächtigen Wasserstoffbomben Gebrauch gemacht würde, sondern nur von Kurz- und Mittelstreckenraketengeschossen. Die durch diese angerichtete Vernichtung könnte, so hofft man, sich noch in gewissen Grenzen halten und ein rechtzeitiger Friede ebenfalls noch in Betracht kommen.

Was die lokale Beschränkheit eines solchen Krieges angeht, ist es damit nicht weit her. Es wird ja mit Raketengeschossen von bis zu 2400 Kilometern Reichweite geführt. Auch die statthabende Vernichtung darf nicht gering eingeschätzt werden, wo die Wirkung der zur Verwendung kommenden Atomgeschosse die einer Hiroshimabombe ist, und eine noch viele grössere, wenn sie einen Wasserstoffbombensprengkopf haben.

Es ist kaum anzunehmen, dass die Gegner darauf verzichten werden, von Anfang an auf grosse Städte vervollkommnete Atombomben oder modernste Wasserstoffbomben abwerfen zu lassen. Diese Wasserstoffbomben haben eine Energieentwicklung die tausendmal grösser ist als die einer Atombombe.

Eine grosse Wahrscheinlichkeit spricht also dafür, dass in einem kommenden Atomkrieg Raketengeschosse und grosse Bomber miteinander eingesetzt werden. Der mit Abwurf grossen Bomben geführte Krieg wird durch den mit Raketengeschossen nicht ersetzt, sondern vervollständigt.

Von der Wirkung der grossen Wasserstoffbomben ist zu sagen, dass der Durchmesser der bei ihrer Explosion entstehenden Feuerkugel mehrere Kilometer betragen kann. Die Hitze wird auf 100 Millionen Grad geschätzt. Danach lässt sich ermessen, wieviele Menschen in der getroffenen Stadt in ganz kurzer Zeit durch den Druck der Explosion durch die herumfliegende Trümmer, durch das Feuer, die Hitze und durch die erste, gewaltige, wenn auch nur einen Augenblick bestehende radioaktive Strahlung vernichtet werden. Die tödliche radioaktive Verseuchung, die die Explosion zum Folge hat, wird sich auf einem Gebiete von etwa 45000 Quadratkilometern erstrecken.

Vor einem Parlamentsausschuss soll ein amerikanischet Generalgesagt haben: "Wenn in einem Abstand von jeweils 10 Minuten 110 Wasserstoffbomben auf die U S A abgeworfen werden, so werden dabei 70 Millionen Menschen getötet oder verletzt. Ausserdem werden Tausende von Quadratkilometern für eine ganze Generation unbrauchbar!" Danach werden Staaten wie England, Westdeutschland oder Frankreich mit fünfzehn bis zwanzig Wasserstoffbomben neuester Fabrikation so gut wie abgetan.

Was die Schutzmassnahmen in einem kommenden Atomkrieg angeht, soll Präsident Eisenhower nach einem Bombenangriffsmanöver, in dem auch die Schutzmassnehmen erprobt wurden, geäussert haben: "Da hilft nur beten".

Tatsachlich kann man nicht viel mehr tun, als im Hinblick auf einen Bombenangriff die Anweisung geben, dass alle auf dem Gelände befindlichen Personen sich hinter einer möglichst starken Wand aus Stein oder Beton mit dem Gesicht nach unten auf den Boden werfen und die Rückseite des Hauptes und des Körpers nach Möglichkeit mit Tuch bedecken. So kann man, wenn man sich nicht im Gebiet des absoluten Vernichtetwerdens befindet, unter Umständen dem Tod durch Durch Bestrahlung entgehen. Wichtig ist auch, dass man den Überlebenden nach Möglichkeit Wasser und Speise, die nicht radioaktiv sind, zukommen lässt und sie schnellstens uas dem radioakti verseuchten Gebiet herausschafft.

Schutzbauten mit dicken Betonmauern für die ganze Bevölkerung eines Ortes zu erstellen, daran ist nicht zu denken. Woher nähme man den erforderlichen Platz und die erforderlichen Mittel ? Wo nähmen, im Falle einer Bombardierung, Die Einwohner die Zeit her, miteinander in irgendwo erstellten Bunkern Schutz zu suchen ?

In einem Atomkrieg gibt es keinen Sieger, sondern nur Besiegte. In ihm erleidet jeder von den Bomben und Atomgeschossen seines Gegners, was die seinem diesem antun. Es enststeht dabei eine im Can bleibende Vernichtung, der kein Waffenstillstand und kein Friedensschluss ein Ende setzen kann.

Wo es sich um Atomwaffen handelt, kann kein Volk zu seinem Gegner sagen "Nun sollen die Waffen entschiden", sondern nur "Nun wollen wir miteinadner Selbstmord begehen, indem wir uns gengenseitig vernichten."

Mit Recht hat ein englischer Parlamentarier gesagt, dass wer Atomwaffen gebraucht das Schicksal der Biene hat, die, wenn sie sticht, ihrerseits unfehlbar daran zugrunde geht, dass sie von ihrem Stachel Gebrauch gemacht hat.

Ein mit den heutigen Atomwaffen für die Erhaltung einer als gefährdet angesehenen Freiheit geführter Krieg, kann nicht leisten, was man von ihm erwartet.

Diejenigen, für die er geführt wird, werden in seinem Verlaufe zu leben aufgehört haben oder nachher elend dahinsiechen. An Stelle der freiheit wurde ihnen die Vernichtung zuteil.

Die radioaktiven Staubwolken, die ein zwischen dem Osten und dem Westen geführter Atomkrieg zur Folge hätte, würden auf der ganzen Erde das Weiterexistieren von Menschen in Frage stellen. Diese Mächte bräuchten dafür nicht einmal ganzen Vorrat an Atombomben und Wasserstoffbomben dranzuwenden. Er soll 50 000 Stück betragen.

Ein Atomkrieg ist also das unvorstellbar Sinnlose und Grausige, das under keinem Umständen Tatsache werden darf.

x x x

Leider ist die Gefahr, dass der kalte Krieg in einen Atomkrieg übergeht, heute viel grösser als je zuvor. Sie hat ihren Grund in dem Aufkommen der ferngelenkten Raketengeschosse und der durch sie gegebenen Möglichkeiten .

In vergangenen Zeiten hat Amerika zum Prinsip gehabt, neben der Sowjetunion allein im Bestize von Atomwaffen zu bleiben. Es hatte kein Interesse, andere Staaten mit Atom- und Wasserstoffbomben auszustatten. Diese hätten auch nicht gewusst, was damit anfangen. Durch das Aufkommen von ferngelenkten Raketengeschossen von kleinerer und grösserer Reichweite ändert sich aber die Lage. Mit diesen können mit in Amerika im Bund stehenden Länder etwa anfangen, das sie in ihrem und Amerikas Interesse für geboten erachten. So geht Amerika vom Dogma ab, keine Atomwaffen in andere Hände zu geben. Ein folgenschwerer Entsheid.

Von seinem Standpunkt aus ist begreiflich, dass es die Natovölker in Stand setzen will, sich mit diesen neuartigen Atomwaffen gegen die Sowjetunion verteidigen zu können. Für die Sowjetunion aber bedeutet diese Bewaffnung eine vorher nicht vorhandene Bedrohung.

Nunmehr sind die bisher nicht vorhandene Voraussetzung für einen zwischen Amerika und der Sowjetunion auf europäischem Boden mit Atomwaffen zu führenden Landkrieg gegeben.

Von Westdeutschland aus kann das Gebiet der Sowjetunion durch ferngelenkte Mittelstreckenraketen bis zu 2400 Kilometer Reichweite, bis Moskau und Kharkov hin beschossen werden. Die Mittelstreckenraketen, die die Türkei und Iran eventuel zu ihrer Verteidigung gegen die Sowjetunion von Amerika annehmen würden, vermöchten Städten der Sowjetunion bis weit ins Innere gefahrlich werden.

So kann sich die Sowjetunion in der Lage fühlen, ein gegen sie, auf Grund der Vorhandenseins von Raketengeschossen unternommenes Einkreisungsmanöver abwehren zu müssen.

Die strategische Wichtigkeit des mittleren Orients bringt es mit sich, dass sowohl die Sowjetunion als auch Amerika sich dort Völker zu verpflichten suchen, indem sie für sie eintreten, sie mit Geld unterstützen und ihnen Waffen (vorerst gewöhnliche) zukommen lassen. In allen dort entstehenden Streitereien treten sie offen versteckt gegeneinander auf. So können Geschehnisse im mittleren Orient für das Weiterbestehen des Friedens verhängnisvoll werden. Der Mittlere Orient hat die Rolle übernommen, die vor dem ersten Krieg der Balkan inne hatte.

x x x

Die durch das Aufkommen von atomaren Raketenwaffen gesteigerte Kriegs gefahr wird grösser noch dadurch, dass der Atomkrieg wohl kaum auf Grund einer Kriegserklärung von Seiten einer Atommacht statthaben wird, sondern durch irgend ein Vorkommnis zufällig zum Ausdruck kommen wird. Schuld daran ist die nunmehr dem Faktor Zeit zukommende Bedeutung.

Der plötzlich Angreifende wird sich dem Angegriffenen gegenüber in eimen Vorteil befinde, der ihn eine fast den Sieg bedeutende Überlegenheit verleiht. Er wird ihm ermöglichen, dem Gegner gleich zu Anfang Verluste bei zu bringen, die dessen Kampffähigkeit ausserordentlich herabsetzen.

So fühlt man sich hüben und drüben genötigt, des Überfalls täglich und stündlich gewärtig zu sein, um ihn durch eine augenblicklich erfolgende kraftvolle Abwehr soviel wie möglich zu vereiteln.

Diese Nötigung schnellster Abwehr ist es, welche die grosse Gefahr des zufälligen Ausbruchs eines Atomkrieges in sich trägt. Bei der Schnelligkeit, mit der entschieden werden muss, was das auf dem Radarschirm sichtbar werdende bedeutet, ist die Möglichkeit eines verhängnissvollen Irrtums gegeben, der unter Umständen den Ausbruch eines Atomkrieges zur Folge haben kann.

Dem amerikanischen General Curtis Le May zufolge muss man ernstlich mit dieser Möglichkeit rechnen.

Tatsächlich befand sich die Welt vor kurzem in einer solchen Gefahr. Die Radarstationen der amerikanischen Luftwaffe und die der amerikanischen Küste meldeten miteinander, dass Geschwader unbekannter Bomber mit Überschallgeschwindigkeit auf Amerika zukämen. Daraufhin hätte der General, der das strategische Bomberkommando befehligte, alsbald die Atombomber zur Vergeltungsbombardierung starten lassen müssen . Er konnte sich aber nicht dazu entschliessen, womit er eine schwere Verantwortung auf sich nahm. Kurz darauf stellte sich heraus, dass die Radarstationen einem technischen Irrtum zum Opfer gefallen waren. Was hätte geschehen können, wenn ein weniger besonnener General an seiner Stelle gewesen wäre !

In der nächsten Zeit wird die Gefahr eines durch einen Irrtum verursachten Atomkriegs noch grösser sein. Die mit Überschallgeschwindigkeit heransausende Raketen werden ihrer Kleinheit wegen erst spät auf dem Radarschirm sichtbar. Dadurch sind die Abwehrmöglichkeiten sehr beschränkt. Es bleiben nur Sekunden, um zu entschieden, ob das was sichtbar wird, wirklich Raketen sind, und das Erforderliche in Gang zu setzen. Dieses besteht in der Entsendung von Abwehrraketen, durch die die feindlichen Raketen zur Explosion gebracht werden sollen, ehe sie das Ziel erreichen, und in der Entsendung von Bombengeschwadern, um die feindlichen Abschussbasen zu vernichten. Einem Menschenhirn kann dies nicht überlassen bleiben. Es arbeitet zu langsam. Man muss es einem mit dem Radargerät in Verbindung stehenden Elektronenhirn anvertrauen. Hat dieses vermittelt, dass es sich tatsächlich um Raketen handelt, so berechnet es nach vom Radargerät empfangenen Angaben in Bruchteilen von Sekunden deren Flugbahn und Entfernung und setzt den start der Abwehrarbeiten in Gang. Dies alles erfolgt automatisch.

So weit haben wir es gebracht: Unser Schicksal wird von einem Elektronenhirn und den Versehen, die ihm passieren können, abhängen. Es kann nur automatisch entscheiden. Das Vermögen des Menschenhirns, in jeder Richtung und in jeder Hinsicht überlegend vorzugehen, ist

ihm nicht verliehen. Seine Entscheidung ist rasch. Sie besitzt aber nicht die Gründlichkeit und die Zuverlässigkeit des Menschlichen. Überdies ist das Elektronenhirn noch ganz davon abhängig, dass in seinem, so komplizierten Funktionieren alles bis ins Kleinste in bester Ordnung ist.

An Möglichkeiten, dass wir einmal durch irgend einen Zufall auf die blödeste Art in einem Atomkrieg hineinstolpern, fehlt es also nicht.

x x x

Auch eine andere, noch zu erwartende Verschlechterung unserer Lage darf nicht ausser Betracht bleiben. Sie hat es mit der Tatsache zu tun, dass Amerika dazu fortgeschritten ist, Atomwaffen an andere Völker zu vergeben. Es vertraut sie solchen an, von denen es glaubt annehmen zu dürfen, dass sie keinen eigenwilligen oder unvorsichtigen Gebrauch davon machen. Den beiden anderen Atommächten steht es frei, dasselbe zu tun. Wer aber garnatiert,dass unter den so beglückten Völkern nicht einmal auch unwürdige sein werden, die, wenn sie in Besitz solcher Waffen gelangt sind, damit machen, was ihnen gut dünkt , ohne sich um die Folgen zu kümmern ? Wer kann sie daran hindern ? Wer kan sie bewegen, auf den Gebrauch ihrer Atomwaffen zu verzichten, wenn die vernünftig gewordenen Völker den Beschluss gefasst haben werden, dies miteinander zu tun ?

Der Damm hat ein Loch bekommen. Nun heisst es wachen, dass dies nicht einen Dammbruch zur Folge hat.

Dass Sorgen dieser Art zum Greifen nahe liegen, ergiebt sich aus der Erklärung, die die 9235 Wissenschaftler am 13. Januar 1958 der U N O in Sachen des Aufhörens der Versuchsexplosionen zugehen liessen. In ihr figuriert der Satz: "So lange die Atomwaffen in den Händen der drei Grossmächte sind, ist ein Abkommen über ihre Kontrolle möglich. Wenn die Versuche weitergehen und den Besitz dieser Waffen sich auf andere Regierungen ausdehnt, ist das Risiko des durch die Tat eines verantwortungslos Machthabers verursachten Ausbruch eines Atomkrieges viel grösser.

In jeder Hinsicht ast also die Gefahr eines kommenden Atomkrieges so gross, dass eine dringende Notwendigkeit des Verzichtes auf Atomwaffen besteht.

x x x

Zweiter Vortrag. Teil II

Sendezeit: 20. Mai
um 1930-1950 Uhr.

Friede oder Atomkrieg.

Von Dr. Albert Schweitzer.
Rapackiplan und Verhandlungen.

Eine merkwurdige Haltung in der Frage des Verzichts auf Atomwaffen nimmt Amerika ein. Es kann nicht anders als, aus Überzeugung, für deren Abschaffung eintreten. Zugleich aber will es für den Fall, dass diese nicht Tatsache wird, sich, zusammen mit den Ländern der NATO, in einer möglichst günstigen militärischen Situation befinden. Darum dringt es darauf, dass diese sich entschliessen, die Raketengeschossen, die es ihnen anbietet, möglichst bald anzunehmen. Er will weiterhin im Stande sein,den Frieden durch Abschreckung des Gegners aufrecht zu erhalten. Dabei muss es die Erfahrung machen, dass die meisten NATOstaaten keine grosse Eile zeigen, sich die ange-

botenen Waffen zu eigen zu machen. Sie haben nämlich mit einer bei ihnen immer stärker öffentlichen Meinung zu rechnen, die dafür nicht zu haben ist.

Es wäre von grosser Bedeutung, wenn Amerika in dieser Schicksalsstunde der Menschheit sich entschliessen könnte, einzig an die Notwendigkeit des Verzichts auf Atomwaffen und an die der nur dadurch ermöglichten Vermeidung eines Atomkrieges zu denken. Die Theorie der Aufrechterhaltung des Friedens durch Abschreckung des Gegners vermittelst atomarer Aufrustüng kann für die heutige Zeit der so gesteigerten Kriegsgefahr nicht mehr in Betracht kommen.

x x x

Ein lichter Schein im Dunkel. Im Dezember 1957 machte der polnische Aussenminister Rapacki (von sich aus, nicht, wie man annehmen wollte im Auftrag der Sowjetunion) den Vorschlag, dass Polen, die Tschechoslowakei, Ost- und Westdeutschland von Atomwaffen frei bleiben sollten. Wird auf diesen Plan eingegangen und wird der atomfreie Raum in Europa noch dadurch erweitert, dass angrenzende Länder dieses Privileg für sich in Anspruch nehmen und zuerkannt bekommen, so ist damit viel für die vorläufige Erhaltung des Friedens erreicht. Der Anfang des Verjagens des Gespenstes der Einkreisung der Sowjetunion ist gemacht.

Mit diesem so vernünftigen Vorschlag ist die öffentliche Meinung Europas durchaus einverstanden. Sie ist in den letzten Monaten zur Erkenntnis zum Entschluss gelangt, dass Europa in keiner Weise zum Schlachtfeld eines zwischen der Sowjetunion und Amerika ausbrechenden Atomkrieges werden darf. Davon lässt sie sich nicht mehr abbringen. Die Zeiten sind vorüber, wo dieser oder jener europäische Staat noch heimlich planen durfte, seinen Rang als Grossmacht darin zu bekunden, dass er für sich selber Atomwaffen herstellen würde. Angesichts der Haltung, die die öffentliche Meinung Europas einem solchen Unternehmen gegenüber einnehmen würde, hat es keinen Sinn mehr, heimliche Vorbereitungen auf seine Verwirklichung hin weiter zu betreiben.

x x x

.Wie steht es nun um die Verhandlungen, die zum Verzicht auf Atomwaffen führen sollen ?

Man hört und liest, dass das Gelingen der geplanten Konferenz auf höchster Ebene ganz davon abhängen soll, dass sie in allen Einzelheiten aufs genaueste diplomatisch vorbereitet wird.

Die beste Diplomatie ist die Sachlichkeit.

Als sachliche Vorbereitung dieser Konferenz käme in Betracht - wenn ehrerbietige, gut gemeinte Kritik als erlaubt gelten darf - dass die Staatsmänner und die Persönlichkeiten ihrer näheren und fernen Umgebung von der undiplomatischen Art, mit der sie zur Zeit miteinander verkehren, wieder zur diplomatischen zurückkehrten. Viele unnötige, unbedachte, unliebenswürdige, törichte und verletzende Bemerkungen sind in den letzten Jahren, bei offiziellen und inoffiziellen Anlässen, mündlich und schriftlich zwischen ihnen hin und her gegangen, was der politischen Atomsphäre nicht zuträglich war.

Sachlich ist, dass nun endlich einmal diejenigen miteinander verhandeln sollen, die Vollmacht haben, Verantwortung auf sich zu nehmen, nicht nur dem Namen nach Bevollmächtigte, die keinen Finger breit von den erhaltenen Instruktionen abweichen durften.

Sachlich ist, dass man mit der Konferenz vorausmache. Über vier Monate lang ist über sie, zwischen Ost und West hin und her geredet und hin und her geschrieben worden, ohne dass etwas über die Zeit ihres Statthabens und ihr Arbeitsprogramm festgelegt worden ist. Die öffentliche Meinung allenthalben hat Mühe sich damit abzufinden und fängt an sich zu fragen, ob eine Konferenz, die so ins Dasein hineinhinken kommt, nach Hoffnung auf gutes Gelingen erlaubt.

Sachlich ist, dass als Ort der Konferenz einzig eine Stadt in einem neutralen Lande Europas, also Genf, wie 1955, in Betracht kommt.

Sachlich ist, dass auf dieser Konferenz nur Fragen, die es ganz direkt mit dem Verzicht auf Atomwaffen zu tun haben, zur Verhandlung kommen sollen.

Sachlich ist, dass sich auf der höchsten Ebene nicht zuviele Leute einfinden. Platz nehmen sollten auf ihr nur die höchsten Persönlichkeiten der Regierungen der drei Atommächte mit Experten und Beratern, die ihnen mit Auskünften beistehen.

Zutritt könnten allenfalls noch Vertreter der Völker haben, die mit den Atommächten, wie die Natoländer mit Amerika, in Atomver-

bindung stehen, um bei diesen ihre Ansicht über die auch für sie so folgenschwere in Frage stehende Entscheidung geltend zu machen.

Nur in ganz willkürlicher Weise könnten von den andern Völkern dieses oder jenes beanspruchen, auf der höchsten Ebene mit dabei zu sein. Entweder sind sie alle dazu qualifiziert, oder keines. Übrigens lehrt die Erfahrung, dass unnötige Vielköpfigkeit einer Konferenz nich zum Vorteil gereicht. Die Konferenz auf höchster Ebene ist also in keiner Weise eine internationale oder halbinternationale, obwohl ihr Entscheid für die ganze Menschheit von so grosser Bedeutung ist.

Die drei Atommächte, und sie allein, entscheiden von sich aus, im Bewust-sein ihrer Verantwortung ihren Völkern und der ganzen Menschheit gegenüber, ob sie auf Versuchsexplosionen und Verwendung von Atomwaffen verzichten wollen, oder nicht.

Was die so geplanten Verhandlungen angeht, fühlt sich die Sachlichkeit, bewogen, eine Bemerkung vorzubringen. Sie erkühnt sich, die Feststellung zu machen, dass die bisherigen Verhandlungen unsachlich geführt wurden und darum ergebnislos verliefen. Sie hegt die Befürchtung, dass es denen auf höchster Ebene ebenso ergehen könnte, wenn sie in derselben Weise statthälten.

Worin unterscheiden sich in dieser Angelegenheit die Unsachlichkeit und die Sachlichkeit ? Sie tun es in der Beantwortung der Frage: Auf Grund von was entscheiden sich die drei Atommächte, ob sie auf die Versuchsexplosionen und auf die Anwendung von Atomwaffen verzichten wollen oder nicht ?

Darauf antwortet die Unsachlichkeit: Sie werden es tun, wenn sie über ein Abrüstungsabkommen, auf Grund dessen sie es tun zu können glauben und tun wollen, eins geworden sind.

Diese Logik ist falsch. Sie nimmt an, dass man zu einem dem Osten und zugleich dem Westen befriedigenden Abrüstungsabkommen gelangen könne. Die bisherigen Verhandlungen haben aber erwiesen, dass dies nicht zu erwarten ist. Sie sind gleich in den Anfängen stecken geblieben, weil der Osten und der Westen sich nicht einmal über die Bedingungen, unter denen die Verhandlungen in Gang kommen sollten, einigen konnten.

Überhaupt aber ist das in Aussicht genommene Verfahren schon an sich, seinem Wesen nach, unsachlich. Es beruht auf einer falscher Logik. Die zwei für die Existenz der Menschheit so notwendigen Entschlüsse - dass die Versuchsexplosionen aufhören und die

Atomwaffen abgeschafft werden - können nicht davon abhängig gemacht werden, dass der Himmel sich das unmögliche politische Wunder ereignen lässt, dass keine der drei Atommächte mehr etwas an dem für erforderlich gehaltenen Abrüstungsabkommen auszusetzen hat.

Tatsächlich ist es so, dass die Versuchsexplosionen und die Verwendung von Atomwaffen den absolut zwingenden Grund, nicht weiter statthaben zu dürfen, in sich selber tragen. Zuvor zu erfüllende Bedingungen können nicht in Betracht kommen.

Beide bedeuten ja die denkbar schlimmste Verletzung der Völkerrechte: Die Versuchsexplosionen dadurch, dass sie schon in Friedenszeiten auch ausserhalb des Gebietes der Atommächte Gesundheit und Leben von Menschen gefährden, der mit Atomwaffen geführte Krieg dadurch, dass er noch viel mehr gegen das Völkerrecht verstösst, indem er durch von ihm verursachte hochgesteigerte Radioaktivität das Land unbeteiligter Völker unbewohnbar macht, und weil er das unvorstellbare Sinnlose und Grausige ist, das die Weiterexistenz der Menschheit in Frage stellt. Darum darf er in keiner Weise Wirklichkeit werden.

Die drei Atommächte sind es also sich und der Menschheit schuldig, dass sie ohne vorerst über zu stellende Bedingungen zu verhandeln, sich zu diesem absolut notwendigen Versicht entschliessen.

Die Verhandlungen über ein rechtes Abrüstungsabkommen sind also nicht die Voraussetzung dieses Verzichtes, sondern seine Folge. Sie gehen davon aus, dass er Tatsache geworden ist, und setzen sich als Ziel, die neue Situation, in der sich die drei Atommächte und die mit ihnen in Verbindung stehenden Völker nunmehr miteinander befinden, in der erforderlichen Weise auszugestalten und bestmögliche Garantien dafür zu schaffen, dass nun nicht eine Bedrohung durch nichtatomare Waffen an Stelle der vorherigen trete.

Alles was die Diplomaten an Sachlichem geleistet haben, um die Verhandlungen gut vorzubereiten, behält seine Bedeutung, auch wenn diese nicht vor dem Verzicht sondern erst nach ihm und auf Grund desselben stattfinden.

x x x

Kommt es zur Abschaffung der Atomwaffen, so hat schon allein hierdurch, ohne das Zutun irgendwelcher Verhandlungen, eine weitgehende Gesundung der politischen Lage stattgefunden. Sie hat ihren Grund darin, dass mit diesem Verzicht die Distanz, und mit ihr, die

Zeit, wieder Wirklichkeit werden und in ihre Rechte treten.

Die Atomwaffen verleihen einem Fernkrieg die Wirkung eines Nahekrieges. Die Sowjetunion und Amerika können sich heute, trotz der zwischen ihnen liegenden Entfernung, mit mächtigen, weit abliegende Ziele in ganz kurzer Zeit erreichenden Atomgeschossen in so furchtbarer Weise bedrohen, als lägen sie nebeneinander. Weil sie so Nachbarn geworden sind, müssen sie jede Minute um ihre Existenz bangen.

Kommen aber Atomwaffen nicht mehr in Betracht, so können sie sich, auch bei Benutzung von Raketen, nur noch mit Geschossen, die eine viel geringere Zerstörungskraft besitzen, angreifen. Die die Existenz bedrohende Nachbarschaft hat aufgehört.

Sind Raketengeschosse keine Atomwaffen mehr, kommt auch Europa als Schlachtfeld zwischen der Sowjetunion und Amerika nicht mehr für einen Fernkrieg mit dem Effekt eines Nahekrieges in Betracht.

Heute ist Amerika mit seinen in Europa aufstellbaren Batterien von ferngelenkten Raketenatomgeschossen militärisch mit grosser Macht in Europa gegenwärtig. Europa ist zu einem Zwischenland zwischen Amerika und der Sowjetunion geworden, als wäre Amerika, wie in einer Kontinentverschiebung, an es herangekommen.

Kommen Raketenatomwaffen nicht mehr in Betracht, so nimmt diese unnatürliche Situation ein Ende. Amerika wird wieder ganz Amerika, Europa wieder ganz Europa, der Atlantische Ozean wieder ganz Ozean, eine zwischen Kontinenten räumliche und zeitliche Distanz schaffende Wasserfläche.

Damit ist dann auch der Anfang des Aufhörens der militärischen Gegenwart Amerikas in Europa eingeleitet. Sie ist durch die beiden Weltkriege geschaffen worden. Unvergessen bleiben die grossen Opfer, die Amerika Europa im zweiten Weltkrieg und der auf ihn folgenden Jahre gebracht hat, unvergessen die so grosse und so mannigfache Hülfe, die Europa von ihm empfing, unvergessen der Dank, den es ihm schuldet.

Aber die auf die zwei Kriege zurückgehende unnatürliche Situation seiner dominierenden militärischen Gegenwart in Europa kann nicht in alle kommenden Zeiten übernommen werden. Sie muss nach und nach zu bestehen aufhören, sowohl Europas wegen als auch Amerikas wegen.

x x x

Die Verhandlungen der drei Atommächte uber das Abrüstungsabkommen haben es mit den Garantien zu tun, die der Western und der Osten sich gegenseitig zu geben haben, um die tatsächliche, völlige und dauernde Abschaffung von Atomwaffen sicher zu stellen. Dabei werden sie auch die Möglichkeit auszuübender Kontrolle vorsehen wollen. Gegenseitig werden sie sich Rechte zuzugestehen haben, internationalen oder von ihnen gemeinsam eingesetzten Kommissionen zu erlauben, auf ihrem Boden Nachforschungen anzustellen. Man redet auch davon, dass Flugzeugen einer internationalen Polizei das Recht zugestanden werden soll, über fremdem Boden in mittlere und höchster Höhe spionierend zu kreisen.

Bis zu welchem Grade kann ein Staat, ohne sich etwas zu vergeben, solches Überwachtwerden auf und über seinem Boden ertragen ? Zu befürchten sind auch üble Zwischenfälle, die sich dabei ereignen könnten. Wie steht es auch um die Allmacht, die einer internationalen Kontrolle zugetraut werden soll ?

Auch die weitgehenste internationale Kontrolle vermag nicht, die Gewähr zu geben, dass überall und in allem ein Übereinkommen eingehalten wird. Letzten Endes sind der Osten und der Westen jeder darauf angewiesen,die Vertrauenswürdigkeit des anderen einigermassen vorauszusetzen.

Dasselbe gilt noch in einer anderen Angelegenheit. Durch den Verzicht auf Atomwaffen wird die militärische Macht der Sowjetunion, was das europäische Gebiet angeht, weniger betroffen als die Amerikas. Es verbleibt ihm diejenige, die ihm die vielen, mit vorzüglichen gewöhnlichen Waffen ausgerüsteten Divisionen seiner Landarmee verleihen. Es könnte mit ihnen die Natostaaten in Europa, insbesondere Westdeutschland, überrennen, ohne dass ihm jemand mit einiger Aussicht auf Erfolg zur Hülfe kommen könnte. Angesicht der Gefahr, die diese Störung des Gleichgewichts mit sich bringt, müsste die Sowjetunion im Abrüstumgsabkommen darauf eingehen, ihre Armee zu ve ringern, und sich verpflichten, nichts gegen Deutschland zu unternehmen. Wie wäre die Innehaltung dieser Verpflichtung in wirklich wirksamer Weise zu Überwachen und zu garantieren ?

Auch hier galt also, dass mit einem bis in alle Einzelheiten ausgetüftelten und sozusagen international garantierten Abrüstungsabkommen nicht alles getan ist, sondern dass die Partner darauf angewiesen sind, sich Vertrauen entgegenzubringen.

Wir leben aber in einer Zeit, in der die Vertrauenswürdigkeit von Völkern mehr als je bezweifelt wird. Äusserungen, in denen sie sich fort und fort gegenseitig die Vertrauenswürdigkeit absprechen, sind in unserer Zeit wie abgegriffene Münzen im Umlauf. Sie sind in dem begründet, was die Völker vom ersten Kriege an, an Unehrlichkeit, Ungerechtigkeit, und Unmenschlichkeit miteinander erlebt und voreinander erlitten haben. Wie soll es da zugehen, dass wieder eines Vertrauen in das andere setzen könne ?

Und doch muss es dazu kommen.

Wir können in diesem uns lähmenden Misstrauen nicht weiter verharren. Wollen wir uns aus der trostlosen Lage, in der wir uns befinden, herausarbeiten, muss ein anderer Geist in den Menschen und in den Völkern entstehen. Aufkommen kann er nur, wenn die von uns erlebte Notwendigkeit seines Kommens uns die Kraft gibt, an ihn zu glauben. Dieses Erleben dürfen wir auch bei den Angehörigen der Völker voraussetzen, die mit uns die furchtbaren Ereignisse durchgemacht haben. Wir begegnen ihnen in der Besinnung darauf, dass wir miteinander Menschen sind und als solche uns befähigt erachten müssen, miteinander in derselben Weise zu fühlen, zu denken, zu wollen.

Das Bewusstsein, dass wir miteinander Menschen sind, ist uns in Kriegen und Politik abhanden gekommen. Wir kamen dazu, miteinander nur noch als Angehörige verbündeter oder gegnerischer Völker zu verkehren, und in den sich daraus ergebenden Ansichten, Vorurteilen, Zuneigungen und Abneigungen gefangen zu bleiben. Nun heisst es Wiederentdecken, dass wir mit-einander auch Menschen sind und uns zu bemühen haben, uns gegenseitig zuzugestehen, was in dem Wesen des Menschen als moralische Fähigkeit vorhanden ist. So können wir uns zu dem Glauben erheben, dass auch in Angehörigen anderer Völker das Bedürfnis eines neuen Geistes wach werden wird, wodurch wir beginnen werden, für einander wieder vertrauenswürdig zu sein.

Der Geist ist eine gewaltige Macht der Umgestaltung der Dinge. Wir haben ihn als Geist des Bösen am Werke gesehen, der das Unglaubliche vermochte, uns aus dem Zustande des Bemühens um geistige Kultur in das Barbarentum zurückzuwerfen. Nun wollen wir unsere Hoffnung auf dasselbe Vermögen des Geistes setzen, die Menschen und die Völker wieder zu Kulturgesinnung gelangen zu lassen.

Zur Zeit haben wir die Wahl zwischen zwei Risikos. Das eine besteht in der Fortsetzung des unsinnigen Wettrüstens in Atomwaffen und der damit gegebene Gefahr eines unvermeidlichen und baldigen Atomkrieges, das andere in dem Verzichten auf Atomwaffen und in dem Hoffen, die Sowjetunion und die mit ihnen in Verbindung stehenden Völker es fertig bringen werden, in Verträglichkeit und Frieden nebeneinander zu leben. Das erste enthält keine Möglichkeit einer gedeihlichen Zukunft. Das Zweite tut es. Wir müssen das Zweite wagen.

In der unter dem Eindruck des Sputnikereignisses am 7. November 1957 gehaltenen Rede des Präsidenten Eisenhower kommt das Wort vor: "Was die Welt heute noch mehr braucht als einen gigantischen Sprung in den Weltenraum, ist ein gigantischer Sprung zum Frieden hin." Dieser gigantische Sprung besteht darin, dass wir den Mut zum Hoffen aufbringen, dass in den Menschen und Völkern, der Geist der Vernünftigkeit und der Menschlichkeit, den der Unvernünftigkeit und der Unmenschlichkeit verdrängen könne.

x x x

Werden die Verhandlungen für das Abrüstungsabkommen nicht im Hinblick auf die Möglichkeit des Verzichts auf Atomwaffen sondern nach diesem und auf Grund desselben geführt, so bekommen sie eine viel grössere Bedeutung. Sie wer en dann zu einem grossen Unternehmen der endgültigen Liquidierung der durch den zweiten Weltkrieg geschaffenen verworrenen Lage.

Alle die Abrüstung, den Frieden und die Ermöglichung möglichst gerechter und stabiler Zustände betreffenden Fragen - wie zum Beispiel die der Wiedervereinigung von Ost- und Westdeutschland - könnten nunmehr zur Sprache gebracht und in einer viel besseren Atmosphäre als vor dem Verzicht auf Atomwaffen erörtert werden. In manchem könnte ein den so geführten Verhandlungen Ersatz für nach dem zweiten Krieg nicht zustande gekommene Friedensschlüsse geschaffen werden.

Auf Grund des Verzichtens der drei Atommächte auf Atomwaffen, hätte dann die O N U das Nötige zu unternehmen, um alle Völker zu verpflichten, für jetzt und in Zukunft davon abzulassen, sie herzustellen und zu gebrauchen. Die Gefahr, dass irgendwann irgendwelche Völker auf den Gedanken kommen könnten, Atomwaffen herzustellen, muss auf lange Zeit hinaus im Auge behalten werden. Glücklich müssen

wir uns schätzen, dass nicht irgendwo draussen in der Welt schon welche in ihren Besitz gekommen sind.

In fortgesetzter Beschäftigung mit dem Problem der Abrüstung wird man es mit der Frage zu tun bekommen, wie weit man in der Welt, wie sie zur Zeit ist, im Verzicht auf Waffen überhaupt gehen kann und gehen soll. Auch durch die vervollkommnesten gewöhnlichen Waffen können, wie es sich in den beiden Weltkriegen gezeigt hat, schon überaus grauenhafte Verheerungen angerichtet werden. Ihr Vermögen solches zu vollbringen, hat nunmehr noch dadurch zugenommen, dass mächtige, gewöhnliche Geschosse durch Raketen auch fernen Zielen entsandt werden können.

Es wäre zu wünschen, dass man sich jetzt schon darüber einingen könnte, auf das Vernichten in solchen Fernen, wie auch auf das aus der Luft betriebene, zu verzichten.

Dem Fortschritt, dass wir den Krieg zu einem Duell mit vorgeschriebenen Waffen zu machen unternehmen, wird immer etwas Unnatürliches anhaften. Das Ziel, auf das von jetzt bis in alle Zukunft der Blick gerichtet bleiben muss, ist, dass die Entscheidung in Völker entzweienden Fragen nicht mehr Kriegen überlassen bleibt, sondern eine friedliche Lösung finden muss.

Nur durch einen uns noch unvorstellbaren allgemeinen geistigen Fortschritt aller Völker der Menschheit kann es einmal dazu kommen, besonders da für die Zukunft überaus schwere Fragen zu erwarten sind. Die Schwerste wird die des Rechtes auf nährendem fremdem Boden sein, wie sie die fortschreitende Übervölkerung mancher Länder mit sich bringen wird.

Wenn unsere Zeit auf Atomwaffen verzichtet, tut sie den ersten Schritt auf dem Wege zum fernen Ziele des Aufhörens der Kriege hin. Tut sie ihn nicht, so verbleiben wir auf dem, der zum Atomkrieg und zum Elend führt. Dessen müssen sich die, die auf höchster Ebene miteinander zusammen kommen, völlig bewusst sein, um die Verhandlungen mit der rechten Sachlichkeit, in dem rechten Ernst, in dem rechten Geiste, und in dem rechten Verantwortlichkeitsbewusstsein zu führen.

Lambarene 14. 3. 1958
Albert Schweitzer (s)

Program
Progress /
non-member

April 24, 1958

Lt. Alan G. Easton
Information Section
Headquarters United States Army
Infantry Center
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

This is with reference to your letter of 21 April to Dr. H. J. Skornia regarding our possible use of the series QUEEN OF BATTLE.

As you may know, all series distributed by the network are selected by a member-constituted committee. The SOP of this series is to have the enclosed completed and returned to me along with an audition tape before any action can be taken. Thus, if you will comply with those regulations the committee will be happy to consider this submission.

Incidentally, our program schedule has been completed for this calendar year, so should this series be accepted we could not start it until the first quarter of 1959.

Thank you for thinking of us in this connection. I look forward to receiving your formal submission of this series.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Enc.
cc: Dr. H. J. Skornia

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA
Information Section

21 April 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
APR 28 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Dr. Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director
National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Skornia;

Although currently a member of the United States Army, I became familiar and very impressed by the NAEB tape network while a student at the State University of Iowa and a member of the staff of WSUI there. Now, as chief of the Radio Unit, Information Section, Fort Benning, Georgia, I am wondering about the possibility of placing a program series produced by this office on the NAEB net.

I fully realize that the shows carried by your operation are almost entirely educational in nature. However, although very definately an Army show, we feel that our series, entitled "Queen of Battle" also falls into this catagory. Unlike most military produced programs, "Queen of Battle" is in now way a recruiting show. No mention whatsoever is made of recruiting or even of the "advantages" of being a member of the military. Rather, our series is designed purely as an educational medium, and is used solely to keep non-military people informed on developments and modernization in the Army. Nearly all of the shows consist of a series of skits and field recordings. All of the shows are a dramatized docuementary in one form or another. We feel that "Queen of Battle" very definately falls in the educational programming classification.

Many of the shows, too, are ones that we believe would be of particular interest to the college age audience. There is one program, for example, that deals specifically with the Reserve Officer Training Corps summer camp training; something I know from personal experience is of interest to a large number of college students.

Already carried by a large number of stations across the country, we feel our programs are of high technical quality. They are timed on a 14:30 basis for use by stations under normal broadcast conditions.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA
Information Section

We are taking the liberty of enclosing a program list and the promotional material we normally send to individual stations as part of our efforts to add them to our own tape network. We would like to ask if you would look over this material, and if you so desire, we would be happy to provide as many audition tapes as you want. Also, if you would indicate some time that would be convient for you, I would like very much to have the opportunity to visit with you personally to discuss the possible use of our series. If such a visit seems desirable from your standpoint, as it does from ours, please let me know at your earliest convience so that travel arrangements might be made.

Realizing, of course, that your program schedule has been completed for this year, we would like to be considered for possible use beginning either this summer or at the start of the fall broadcasting schedule.

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future, and thanking you in advance for your time and consideration, I remain

Sincerely

Alan G. Easton

ALAN G. EASTON
2d Lt Inf
Chief, Radio Unit

Information Section

21 April 1958

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Executive Director
National Assn. of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
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Sincerely

ALAN G. EASTON
2d Lt Inf
Chief, Radio Unit

QUEEN

OF

BATTLE

US ARMY INFANTRY CENTER

INFORMATION SECTION

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

ABOUT P.I.O.-----what it means and what it does

P.I.O. stands for Public Information Office, and the duties and purpose of this office are just what are implied by the title. It is the mission of this office to make available to the public any and all information about Army activities which might affect the general public. Many of these activities; however, are quite broad in nature and do not necessarily fall into the "spot" news category. We have found that one of the best means of fulfilling our mission of keeping the public informed about such activities is thru the distribution of such radio programs as "Queen of Battle."

ABOUT THE SHOW-------some of the technical data

"Queen of Battle" is produced weekly and distributed each Tuesday by first-class mail to individual subscribers. Series units of 13 shows each are sent to distributing agents quarterly for distribution within their area networks.

In addition to the regular weekly programming, special shows are sent to each subscribing station for use during Christmas and Easter broadcasting periods. These shows are of a special nature and are designed to fit in with the seasonal programming for which they are produced.

"Queen of Battle" is recorded chiefly on Ampex "600" tape recorders. Only the highest quality microphones and field recording equipment is used in order to produce shows of top calibre. Recordings are made at 7 1/2 inches per second. Voice closing on all shows is at 14:30 or less with music extending 10 seconds.

Questions, suggestions and criticisms are welcome and appreciated. Mail should be addressed to your distributing agent, or to Mr. William W. Bryant; Chief, Radio-TV Branch; Information Section; Fort Benning, Ga.

QUEEN OF BATTLE

SERIES ONE

1--INFANTRY - PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE the story of the infantry, its past, its present capabilities and a glimpse into the future	14:13/14:23
2--ALLIED STUDENT TRAINING PROGRAM our Army lends a hand in training officers from allied nations, and strengthens free world security	14:00/14:10
3--ARMY AVIATION the infantry takes to the air to gain greater mobility and more adequate support	14:17/14:27
4--SPORTS IN THE ARMY sports are fun. They foster teamwork, build stronger and better adapted combat soldiers	14:16/14:26
5--MEDAL OF HONOR the story of this Nation's highest award and how one American earned the right to wear it	14:26/14:36
6--RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS college and Army life become one for six weeks as students attend ROTC summer camp prior to commissioning	14:20/14:30
7--THE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY teamwork is the key to success for any organization, and Army teamwork gets a boost from the Association of the US Army	14:00/14:10
8--A CODE OF CONDUCT contact with the enemy, or even capture calls for a large amount of self-control. The CODE tells the soldier how	14:09/14:19
9--TWO-THIRDS OF THE ARMY the majority of the Army is made up of draftees and short-term enlistees. This is their story	14:03/14:13
10--MILITARY INTELLIGENCE the winning combat soldier must know what he's up against. Military intelligence provides this information	13:55/14:05
11--GOOD NEIGHBORS better relations are achieved when the military and civilians join hands in a common purpose	14:25/14:35
12--INFANTRY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION like a student in college, infantrymen are taught the ways to cope with what lies ahead. In the Army, this could be combat	14:07/14:17
13--THE OFFICER CANDIDATE the making of an officer in one of the Army's most intensive and highly competitive training courses	14:02/14:12

QUEEN OF BATTLE

SERIES TWO

14--PACK MULES OF THE SKY 14:12/14:22
helicopters are playing an ever-increasing role in the mobility of the Army, carrying everything from troops to weapons to blood

15--THE DEFENSE OF THE NATION 14:20/14:30
like a football team, each member of the Army team is assigned both an offensive and defensive role

16--ADVANCED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER SCHOOL 14:05/14:15
even the "old-dogs" of the Army must learn new tricks. For this, the Army's NCO's go to school

17--THE RANGERS 14:08/14:18
the toughest fighting men in the world are the Rangers. This is the story of their training and what it means to be a Ranger

18--THE HOME OF THE RIFLE 14:25/14:35
Ft Benning is the home of the infantry. And whether in training or in combat, the infantryman is never without his rifle

19--THE ARMY'S PROVIDERS 14:07/14:17
the Quartermaster Corps is responsible for insuring the truth of the adjectives best fed, best equiped and best clothed Army in the World

20--THE 29TH--THE ARMY'S ACTORS 14:05/14:15
Ft Benning's 29th Infantry demonstrates combat techniques to the Army's future leaders attending the Infantry School

21--NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION 14:13/14:23
NATO spells security in Europe through teamwork. A close-up view of how "mutual defense" is organized and coordinated

22--HISTORY OF FORT BENNING 14:08/14:18
a telegram sent from a World War I combat by General Pershing sparked the beginning of Fort Benning's exciting story

23--THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS 14:04/14:14
WAC'S carry a heavy load of noncombat soldier duties, enjoy enriching and satisfying careers, and add to the national security

24--THE CANINE CORPS 14:00/14:10
man's best friend has played important combat roles throughout military history. They perform the impossible in team with the GI

25--THE CHAIN OF COMMAND 14:13/14:23
efficiency in accomplishing the Army mission depends on each link in the chain of command. The Army runs smoothly with its "chain" drive

26--ARTILLERY 14:08/14:18
the world's finest weapons, plus men who know and excel in their jobs, give the infantry an indispensable supporting ally

QUEEN OF BATTLE

SERIES THREE

27--THE ORDNANCE CORPS 14:17/14:27
the Army's largest corps issues, maintains and repairs the equipment that keeps the American combat soldier ready

28--ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE 14:22/14:32
America's cities are protected from enemy air attack by the famed Nike, developed and operated by the Army

29--THE ARMY'S MISSILES 14:27/14:37
meet the Army's family of guided and free-flight missiles, a key to success on tomorrow's battlefield

30--THE ARMY'S CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS 14:16/14:26
the Criminal Investigation Division solves a crime with highly scientific cunning in this dramatic who-dunnit

31--THE ARMY FIELD PRINTING PLANT 14:15/14:25
a little known part of the Army picture that plays a big role in getting the word to the combat and student soldier

32--SERVICE AND PATRIOTISM 14:13/14:23
liberty and freedom, keywords of American patriotism, give real meaning to military service

33--THE COMBAT ARM OR DECISION 14:06/14:16
the strength of shock action, firepower, mobility and armor itself make Armor an indispensable ally of the infantryman

34--THE NATIONAL GUARD 14:25/14:35
America's oldest military unit has always answered the call to arms. Today it offers a challenge to teen-agers

35--ALL READY ON THE HOME FRONT 14:17/14:27
the United States Army Reserve's "take six" plan arms the Nation with a large citizen army, combat ready with a minimum of training

36--ARMY ECONOMY 14:07/14:17
"economy" takes a serious meaning when it conserves the strength of the Army and the Nation

37--A COMBINATION OF IDEALS 14:16/14:26
intangible benefits and satisfactions are strong reasons why the Army life is an honorable and rewarding one

38--THE TRANSPORTATION CORPS 14:07/14:17
the Army moves as the Transportation Corps moves. In the age of speed, their job becomes increasingly more complex

39--A GI'S LETTER 14:04/14:15
one GI tells why he decided to make the Army his career. He speaks for the Nation's hard core of professional, dedicated soldiers

QUEEN OF BATTLE

SERIES FOUR

40--SOUTH EAST ASIAN TREATY ORGANIZATION 14:20/14:30
through SEATO the United States has assumed a major interest and responsibility for preserving peace and freedom in the Far East

41--THE NATION'S GIBRALTER 14:20/14:30
the story of the West Point cadet, his life, his training, the traditions he upholds, and his role in the Army

42--COMMUNICATIONS 14:10/14:20
lifeline for military coordination, building and maintaining the Army's communications system is an important and difficult task

43--THE ARMY'S ANSWER 14:03/14:13
the Army prepares to meet and defeat the enemy on any front. This is our answer to the Communist challenge

44--MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING 14:15/14:25
essential weapons for the combat infantryman, the rifle and machinegun dominate much of the soldier's training time

45--MILITARY RESEARCH 14:00/14:10
Ph. D's perform an Army mission indispensable to the national security as they close the gap on future "dream" weapons and training

46--THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS 14:24/14:34
in war, in peace, the engineers work hard to keep America strong and a better place to live

47--FORTY-EIGHT AND TWO 14:14/14:24
training with the reserves, in weekly meetings and summer encampments provides the Nation a large and ready second line of defense

48--SO YOU MAY LIVE 13:54/14:04
with the help of Conelrad and Civil Defense guidance, a family heeds the warning and survives an enemy attack

49--TO TEEN-AGERS AND THEIR PARENTS 14:10/14:20
a military obligation is part of the lives of most young men. A teen-ager visits the military recruiter to get the lowdown

50--SOLDIER'S SERVICES 14:10/14:20
legal assistances officers, the Inspector General, Adjutant General, and the Red Cross have a single purpose, to offer service to the GI

51--THE MORALE BUILDER 14:18/14:28
morale building is the job of Army Special Services. They accomplish the mission with libraries, service clubs, hobby shops, and entertainment

52--JOINT CIVILIAN ORIENTATION CONFERENCE 14:25/14:35
JCOC shows civilian leaders from all walks of life a firsthand picture of Army and other service capabilities

20935 Army-Ft. Benning, Ga. 13 Sep 57 500

MEMO

Since the publication of this brochure, still another series of "QUEEN of BATTLE" programs has been completed. Attached is the complete listing of this series.

QUEEN OF BATTLE
SERIES FIVE

53-THE FIRST 70 DAYS 14:25/14:25
the most important phase of Army life, both to the man and to the Army, is basic training. This is the story of that training

54-LEADERSHIP 14:16/14:25
the concepts of atomic warfare are placing more emphasis on leadership, something the Army is now able to teach

55-THE MARCHING BEAT 14:28/14:38
music has long been an integral part of the military, and for centuries has lifted both young and old to new levels of patriotism

56-PREVENTIVE MEDICINE 14:04/14:14
just as the Army itself acts as a shield to stop war before it starts, Medical Corps preventive medicine keeps our Army ready

57-AIRBORNE 14:25/14:35
man wasn't made to fly, but the Army's paratroopers come close to it when they drop from the sky into otherwise inaccessible areas

58-THE STUBEN STORY 14:22/14:32
the tale of a man who perpetrated one of history's greatest hoaxes and with it became one of this nation's greatest military heroes

59-WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT 14:25/14:35
new demands of modern warfare are met as the Army welcomes a new family of weapons to its arsenal of peace

60-THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS 14:20/14:30
the story of one of the Army's best known and best liked corps. A select group capable of almost any task on a moment's notice

61-ESCAPE AND EVASION 14:17/14:27
a soldier's ability to escape from the enemy and to remain free takes on greater importance in view of Communist tactics

62-U.S. ARMY-1980 14:28/14:38
a look at the Army of the future when lines on today's drawing boards become weapons and vehicles in the hands of tomorrows G.I.s

63-CHEMICAL WARFARE 14:27/14:37
in Geneva we agreed not to use toxic chemicals in war. But chemistry is still an important part of our military might

64-BIOLOGICAL WARFARE 14:30/14:40
old as war, yet new as the atomic bomb, this phase of war is one for which we must always be prepared

65-RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE 14:15/14:25
the atomic bomb is more than just a giant package of explosives, and its various effects, including radiation, must be dealt with

66-RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1955 14:21/14:31
from the minute men through history to today's 6-month draftees, the nation has depended on its reserve military force

67-SURVIVAL 14:23/14:33
survival can depend on a combination of brains and everyday pocket items. The Army teaches how

68-A CAUSE...AND ITS EFFECTS 14:37/14:47
advances in technology bring changes in warfare. The Army changes too, and proves it still has a place

69-A CHANGE FOR THE FUTURE 14:26/14:36
revolutionized and streamlined--Infantry units of today and tomorrow are prepared to meet any type aggression

70-KNOWLEDGE...AND THE ARMY 14:20/14:30
helping soldiers to help themselves is the keystone of the Army educational development program

71-SOLDIERS OF GOD 14:04/14:14
those who give men an inspiration to live and the courage to die--U.S. Army chaplains

72-THE BETTER HALF 14:17/14:27
"Army Brats" and a story of the wealth of experience, adventure, and opportunity in the life of an Army family

73-THE INSPECTOR GENERAL 14:08/14:18
the IG keeps a finger in every pot to protect soldiers' rights and the taxpayers' dollars

74-A SHOT IN THE DARK 14:28/14:38
scientific research, plus Infantry training, adapt the Army to today's military challanges

75-THE MEDICAL CORPS 14:30/14:40
"MASH",medics, and helicopters spell "life" to many an injured combatman

76-LEARNING WAR IN PEACE 14:15/14:25
stark realism in combat training provides young Infantrymen an experience that could save their lives

77-MEETING THE CHALLANGE 14:21/14:31
Army research and development projects make available "the best for the finest"

78-THE SECOND MEASURE 14:25/14:35
men who have demonstrated they would die for their country are now giving a "second measure" of service

SPOT PROMOS FOR "QUEEN OF BATTLE"

SPOT # 1

From the home of the Infantry, Fort Benning, Georgia, comes the exciting story of the Army and its role in this nation's defense.

Every (DAY) at (TIME), Queen of Battle tells another part of this interesting and highly dramatic story in a way we're sure you'll enjoy. So, be with us next (DAY) at (TIME) for another edition of Queen of Battle.

SPOT # 2

December 7th, 1941 was a black day in the history of the United States. But that bleak Sunday morning was much more than just the day we were caught by surprise. It was the day this nation learned the hard way that never again can we afford to be unprepared.

Queen of Battle, an exciting 15 minute program heard every (DAY) at (TIME) tells the story of the Army's part in this constant readiness. It's an interesting, informative program that goes right to the core of our country's defenses. So why not be with us next (DAY) at (TIME) for Queen of Battle.

SPOT # 3

Whether they're Medal of Honor winners, or just G.I. Joes with a job to do, they're all heros in time of war. Queen of Battle, heard every (DAY) at (TIME) tells the story of the men of the Army, whether they be cooks, riflemen, or highly skilled experts who operate and maintain some of this country's most modern equipment.

You'll enjoy this highly dramatic program as well as gain valuable information about this nation's defenses. So join us next (DAY) at (TIME) for Queen of Battle.

SPOT # 4

History comes to life, the present becomes more real, and the future seems less distant. Couple this with information every American should know about the defense of his nation, and you have an enjoyable 15 minutes of listening on Queen of Battle heard every (DAY) at (TIME).

Each program tells of another aspect of the Army's important role in national security. Join us for Queen of Battle next (DAY) at (TIME).

SPOT # 5

Ever wonder what American's dog-face soldier is doing to keep up with the advances of modern warfare? Each (DAY) at (TIME) Queen of Battle tells the story of the Army progress thru the pages of military history and the planning for the future.

Entertainment and important information are tied together

every (DAY) at (TIME) when (STATION) presents Queen of Battle.

SPOT # 6

Do you like tense, exciting drama? Or maybe you prefer facts and figures on what's happening in the world today. Or possible you're the kind that likes to heard about plans to turn the fancies of tomorrow into facts of today. Which-ever you are, you'll enjoy Queen of Battle, heard every (DAY) at (TIME). Each week, Queen of Battle tells the story of an entirely different phase of the Army, whether it be a dramatic incident from Army history, a report on Army activities today, or a look into the Army's planning for tomorrow.

You'll enjoy this factual, dramatized program, so why not be with us next (DAY) at (TIME) for Queen of battle.

SPOT # 7

If it's done in the Army, you'll hear about it on Queen of Battle. Every (DAY) at (TIME), the story of another facet of the Army is presented on this interesting, dramatized series.

From the Battle of Breed's Hill during the Revolutionary War to new concepts of tactical employment on the atomic battle-field, Queen of Battle tells what the Army has done, is doing, and will do in the future.

It's an enjoyable and interesting 15 minutes of listening, so why not tune in at (TIME) next (DAY) for Queen of Battle.

Program Proposals Nonmember

AIR MAIL

April 25, 1958

Mr. James L. Steffensen, Jr.
2092 Mound Street
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Steffensen:

This is with reference to your recent correspondence with Dr. Harry K. Newburn regarding the production of radio and television programs for use on educational stations.

I am enclosing materials on the ETRC grants-in-aid program to assist in the production of radio programs. This program may be your best chance to obtain financial assistance, and I suggest that you prepare and submit an application.

If you feel that the nature of your program could not conform with the general theme of the grant-in-aid program you may wish to submit a series of programs following the usual procedure. (I am enclosing the proper number of forms to cover the submission of one series.) If this series is accepted for network distribution, I shall be happy to investigate the possibility of reimbursing you for postage and/or tapes. In any case, we would be glad to receive an audition tape of your work.

Your interest in the educational broadcasting movement is deeply appreciated, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

RObert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Dr. Harry K. Newburn
Dr. Harry J. Skornia

Enclosure B-15
Blind CC: Mr. Robert Hudson

COPY

Sent for the information of

Mr. Harry J. Skornia

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
2320 WASHTENAW AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

April 23, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
APR 24 1958
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Mr. James L. Steffensen, Jr.
2092 Mound Street
Hollywood 28, California

Dear Mr. Steffensen:

In spite of what you say near the end of your letter, I believe it is best that you contact Mr. Harry Skornia of NAEB with your proposal. We, here at the Center, work with the NAEB in underwriting a part of the cost of radio series which are acceptable for use on their network. Possibly Mr. Skornia can refer your query to the proper NAEB Committee.

In order to facilitate the process, I am sending a copy of your letter and my reply to Mr. Skornia for such use as he cares to make of them. Let me also express the Center's real interest in the prospect of such a producing facility as that which you outline in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

H. K. Newburn

HKN:erl

cc: Mr. Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

bc: Mr. Robert B. Hudson

2092 Mound Street
Hollywood 28
California
9 April 1958

Harry Newburn
The President
Educational Television and Radio Center
[illegible] Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor
Michigan

Dear Mr. Newburn -

I am most interested in acquiring information on the production of materials for educational radio and television. John K. Weiss of the Ford Foundation suggested I get in touch with you.

In my time away from NBC, where I am the assistant manager of the Guest Relations department, I have begun working with a group of actors, writers and musicians - most of them, like me, involved in network broadcasting or commercial recording - preparing audition tapes of some series which we hope will be of use when (if) the Pacifica Foundation's FM station comes on the air in Southern California this summer. It occurred to us that such program material might be of interest to the stations associated with the Center and the NAEB.

Our experimental formats have so far been limited to dramatizations and readings of English and American literature and history, aimed at a general audience rather than a purely scholastic one. It is our hope to develop a dramatic programming comparable in scope and appeal to musical broadcasts already available on FM radio.

NBC radio network activity in Hollywood has been considerably curtailed in the last year, and I have been told that unused studios as well as the time of broadcast engineers would be put at our disposal without cost if we were preparing material for recognized educational outlets. I have this assurance from our broadcast facilities administration in Hollywood though, of course, final arrangements would have to be approved in New York as well as here.

I have been with NBC for two years and have become very interested in the development of educational broadcasting at the network and elsewhere. While I was a student Oxford (Rhodes Scholar from California, 1952) I had good chance to appreciate the programming of the BBC Third Program. When I returned to the United States - first to Yale, where I was the William Morris Fellow in Playwriting, and then to California and NBC - I was struck by how much for the sort of programs which I had enjoyed on the BBC and Radio

Diffusion Francaise.

Because none of the NBC Educational Series is produced in Hollywood, my knowledge of the organization and financing of educational broadcasting is limited. We have derived so much pleasure from our efforts with this sort of material that I hope we may find the means to reach an audience which might enjoy it equally. I would be most grateful if you would tell me the manner in which persons or agencies are selected to produce material for the Center and whether our work might be of interest to you.

Courtney Smith, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, has given me permission to refer you to him in case you should wish more information about me or the work I have been doing. He may be reached at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Perhaps I am going into this innocently - or idealistically - blind to a multitude of financial, distribution and audience limitations. And perhaps the most you can tell me is to join a line of stage-struck professors and academic actors outside the local office of the NAEB. If so, I will be grateful, at least, for the realistic answer, and most probably will go right on taping programs in the hope that, come July, we will have a station on which to play them.

Yours sincerely,

James L Steffensen Jr

Program Proposals
non/member

May 7, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment For
International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

This is with reference to your letter of 5 May to Dr. Harry J. Skornia, Executive Director of this Association, regarding the possibility of our distributing a program based on the book, Britain and the United Nations.

It is, of course, impossible for us to judge the merits of a program before it is produced, but the people you mention as possible participants should do credit to such a program.

The NAEB, therefore, would be happy to hear the results of whatever you are able to produce and to give it careful consideration for inclusion in the programs we make available to our member stations.

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Dr. Harry J. Skornia

Date May 7 From HSC

TO:

	HJS		BS
	WEH		JL
	CSB		JT
✓	REU		ZU
	FES		GB
	DFC		JG
	CMc		BP

Other: _____

	For your information
	To be discussed
	For Signature
✓	Please Handle
	File
	Comment and Return
	Return
	Supply Background Inf.
	Newsletter
	Other

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

RECEIVED
UN HEADQUARTERS
MAY 7 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

5 May 1958

Dear Mr. Skornia:

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has recently published a book, Britain and the United Nations. This book is part of a series of national studies on international organization designed to clarify the policies and attitudes of key nations toward the UN. (See attached leaflet) The series is sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment assisted by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

It was our thought that an interesting half hour radio program consisting of an informal discussion of the issues raised by the book might be of real educational value. In thinking of the most suitable outlets, Dr. Robert Hudson with whom I spoke Friday, mentioned the NAEB network as the logical choice. We agree with this opinion. Our plan was to have the program take the form of a panel with three participants and a moderator.

To give you an idea of the contents, I am enclosing a copy of the concluding chapter of the book. I think you can easily see from glancing at it that the topics covered are of more interest than the title might indicate. We have not approached any specific panelists as yet, but we have in mind persons of the calibre of Eric Britter of the London Times, Denis Brogan, Sir Pierson Dixon, Joseph E. Johnson, Allan Nevins, Brian Ashford Russell of the United Kingdom delegation, William Stringer, former London correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and Arnold Toynbee. We have some assurance of the cooperation of the English Speaking Union in approaching these people.

Among the topics that might be discussed are: (1) British and American public opinion compared and contrasted with regard to the UN; (2) The United Nations and anti-colonialism; (3) the merits of private negotiations favored by the British as against the U.S. exponents of open diplomacy; (4) British and American views concerning Communist China. All of these topics are discussed in the book which I would be glad to send if you wish to see it.

We realize that you cannot commit yourself to distributing a program before you have judged its value, but assuming that we were able to meet your

production and programming standards, would it be possible for you to make it available to your affiliates? We feel it could result in a definite public service in the cause of citizenship education in world affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

Program Proposal Nov. Dec. Jan.

WHAS INC.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

May 7, 1957

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager, NAEB
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Here is the LET'S TALK IT OVER tape I mentioned, recorded during the recent conference of the Southern region of the President's Committee on Education beyond the High School.

Participants are Boyd Campbell, former president, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Henry Hill, president Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; Elvis Stahr, executive director, President's Committee; Dr. Robert C. Anderson, ass. dir. Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta. The moderator is WHAS chief announcer, Paul Clark.

You might return the tape if you will when you're through with it.

Cordially yours,

Dorcas Ruthenburg

May 22, 1958

Miss Phyllis Michelfelder
Director of Public Relations
Public Relations Office
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Miss Michelfelder:

Under separate cover we are returning your two (2) tapes holding the WHAT'S AHEAD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION? program you kindly offered to us. I trust these tapes will arrive safely.

I am enclosing a listing of the stations which carried the program. This listing is pretty good for a program of such length, not too many stations being able to clear ninety minutes for a special program.

We certainly thank you for making this program available to us, and if you ever have any other programs of this nature we will be happy to hear about them.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Encl.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

X3394

(53).

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SA080 PC162

P YWL005 PD=NCU NEW YORK NY 5 1150AME

=ROBERT UNDERWOOD JR=NET WORK MANAGER

NATL ASSN OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS 14 GREGORY HALL

URBANA ILL=

RECEIVED
HEADQUARTERS
FEB 6 1953

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

DELIGHTED NAEB INTERESTED IN BARNARD FORUM WILL SEND TAPES MONDAY=

PHYLLIS MICHELFELDER DIRECTOR PUBLIC RELATIONS BARNARD COLLEGE=

TELEPHONE NO. 1953 FEB 6 AM 11 25

X3394

J. W.

B. C. Cfms

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

"H" misc

Pgm Proposals
Nov Member

August 12, 1957

Mr. Gene von Hallberg
Harmony Hall, Inc.
P.O. Box 203
Forest Hills, New York

Dear Mr. von Hallberg:

Thank you for your letter of July 31 together with the submission forms and an audition tape for THE FRIENDLY PHILOSOPHER. This material will be forwarded to the proper committee.

On your explanation sheet for Question #20, there is one comment which disturbs me: under "Production" you say:

> The audition tape is experimental; we are prepared to produce these programs, in accordance with a style and format selected by the sponsor, in series of six or more shows....Costs will vary according to sponsor's requirements as to music and other features but will be held to a reasonable minimum.

Since all of our stations are noncommercial, educational stations, these programs can not be sponsored. Also, we, as the non-profit distribution agency for these stations, are not able to assume any costs nedessary for either the production or the obtaining of these programs.

If we would be expected to assume such costs I am afraid that we should not be able to carry this series.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

GENE VON HALLBERG

ILLINOIS 9-8761

HARMONY HALL
INC.
P. O. BOX 203
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

July 31,1957

Mr. Robert E. Underwood,
Network Manager,
NAEB Tape Network,
University of Illinois,
119 Gregory Hall,
Urbana,Illinois.

Re: The Friendly Philosopher

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover I am today mailing you a pilot tape (7½ ips.) of "The Friendly Philosopher, Script #3, which will show the general format of the proposed series and the character of the talks.

The music used is admittedly better suited to the semireligious script (#1),for which it was selected (from available recordings). A correct choice, professionally performed and recorded, will be made for the actual series.

Enclosed herewith are five completed copies of your submission form, plus a separate sheet on Question #20.

I await with much interest your views on this idea. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Gene von Hallberg

Gene von Hallberg
for Harmony Hall,Inc.

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
AUG 2 1957
A.M. 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 P.M.

Program Projects
non/member

May 20, 1958

Lt. Alan G. Easton, Chief
Radio Unit
Information Section
U.S. Army Infantry Center
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

I am sorry that I missed you during your recent trip through Urbana. However, all of the material you left here is perfectly satisfactory, and the submission is now in the hands of the committee.

Something like this usually takes a month to process, so you should be hearing from me in middle or late June.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc

Urbana-Lincoln Hotel

URBANA, ILLINOIS

13 May 1958

Mr. Underwood

Stopped off in Urbana while enroute from Indianapolis to St. Louis with hopes of being able to deliver this material to you in person. Sorry I wasn't able to contact you but I didn't realize until the last minute that I would be passing thru Urbana and I had no time to contact you.

Actually it makes little difference as I merely wanted to get these folders into your hands and I am sure they will reach you in due time.

I hope you will find the material satisfactory. Everything is self-explanatory I believe. If there are any questions or problems, please contact me at Ft. Benning immediately. We are, of course, anxious to do anything we possibly can to "further our cause" in your consideration of our service for use on the HAEB net.

Again so sorry I wasn't able to meet with you personally. I hope this might be arranged sometime in the future.

Respectfully

Alan M Easton

Chief - Radio Unit

Information Section

Ft Benning, Ga.

WOSU Network file

May 22, 1958

Mr. W. H. Ewing
103 Chatham Road
Columbus 14, Ohio

Dear Bill:

I have the listing of the tapes available from the recent IERT meeting.

We would like to have the 26:00 talk by Rabbi Mandelbaum on "What Kind of America Do We Want?" delivered at the annual luncheon. Would it be possible to dub this on one of our tapes without cost?

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU;cmc

Program Proposals non/member

Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

RECEIVED
MAIL HEADQUARTERS
MAY 31 1958
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

May 28, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood,

It was exceedingly thoughtful of you to write to me concerning the 21 stations which carried the Barnard Forum program. I was delighted to learn that so many stations broadcast the program, particularly all ninety minutes!

From time to time we may have other programs of interest to you and we will send you tapes.

Yours sincerely,

Phyllis Michelfelder

(Mrs.) Phyllis Michelfelder
Director of Public Relations

PM:mh

Program Proposals non-member

May 20, 1958

Reverend Ira H. Latimer
Executive Vice-Chairman
Illinois Right to Work Committee
407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Reverend Latimer:

Thank you for your letter of May 9. I regret not responding to it until this late date, but I have just returned from a brief business vacation.

We here do no production work of our own, depending solely upon contributions from our members and other agencies for programs. Thus, I am sorry to inform you that we could not entertain a proposal such as the one you suggested.

Thank you for thinking of us in this connection.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Encls.

"Illinoisans Should Have the Right, But Not Be Compelled, to Join a Union"

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
1:58
AM MAY 12 1958 PM
6

ILLINOIS RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE

(Incorporated Not for Profit)
407 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET • CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS • TEL. HArrison 7-3780

May 9, 1958

NAEB Kellogg Radio Project
Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.

Dear Mr. Skornia:

You might want to make a tape interview or straight "Pro" – RTW statement by me – and then get an interview or straight "Con" statement by a Union leader or professor.

RTW is a "hot" subject of wide public interest now – with initiative petitions out to put it on the ballot this November in Calif., Wash., Ohio, Colorado, Idaho, Montana [and in Kansas a constitutional amendment is on the ballot].

I heard one of your Tapes (Patrick Malin of ACLU and a Legion man) while driving downstate one day.

Please also send me any printed matter you have published on the NAEB Kellogg Radio Project, including a copy of your "Newsletter"

I shall be in Urbana to talk to the Rotary club Monday, May 26 and could best make any tape you wanted early Monday morning. Please let me know if interested so I can plan it.

Yours truly,

(REV.) Ira H. Latimer
Executive Vice-Chairman

P.S. I am on a panel at the U.S.C. of C. "Workshop" on RTW June 3 (the 2nd annual meeting of active RTW state groups.

"No man is good enough to govern another man without the other's consent."
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

P.S. I am at home recovering from an illness – so the handwriting.

Program
Proposal
non/member

May 22, 1958

Colonel Barney Oldfield
Director of Information Services
North American Air Defense Command
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Colonel Oldfield:

The tapes and transcriptions of THE ATOM AND YOU, together with your letter of May 17 to Mr. Harold Hill, have been handed over to me as manager of our program distribution department.

I would appreciate receiving any printed material you may have on THE ATOM AND YOU. All potential network series are auditioned by a member-constituted NAEB committee, and the committee usually likes to have some written material on each series in addition to the audition programs.

We appreciate your interest in our field, and I look forward to hearing from you regarding this series.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
ENT AIR FORCE BASE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

May 17, 1958

Dear Harold:

Under separate cover I'm sending you the taped series, THE ATOM AND YOU, about which we talked in Columbus, Ohio at the Institute. Along with this is the same series on transcriptions, so you are wired either way.

There is all kinds of reading material attached, which may be of interest to you.

Let me know your reaction, please.

Very cordially,

BARNEY OLDFIELD
Colonel, USAF
Director of Information Services

Mr. Harold E. Hill,
Associated Director,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
14 Gregory Hall,
Urbana, Illinois

FROM: American Women in Radio & Television, Inc.,
In Annual convention,
Chase Hotel,
St. Louis, Missouri

RELEASE ON OR AFTER APRIL 25, 1957

ST. LOUIS, Mo.--(Special)--A one-time Powers model, Kentucky horsewoman, and General Motors bookkeeper turned woman broadcaster gets the coveted "Golden Mike" here Saturday night. It is presented annually by McCall's magazine to the lady on the air who did the "greatest service to women" during the past year.

She is Mrs. DelVina Wheeldon, known to listeners of Radio Station W C K Y, in Cincinnati, Ohio, only as DelVina, whose program is on five days weekly in the early afternoon as "This Woman's World."

The honor extended to DelVina by McCall's at the current 6th annual convention of American Women in Radio and Television, Inc., in St. Louis, April 25-28, 1957, is the second to come to her for the same series-- the first being the Citation of Honor given her in New Orleans, Louisiana last August by the Air Force Association. She was the only woman on the 10th anniversary of the Jet Age to be so pedestalled.

In announcing her as one of the seven McCall's "Golden Mike" winners, the national magazine said:

"You will receive the award as the broadcaster performing the greatest service for women on the basis of your program series, designed to educate and enlighten women on air power."

DelVina, a Cincinnati housewife when not working on her shows, is married to R. G. Wheeldon, the safety director and personnel chief of an Ohio manufacturing concern. They have no children.

DelVina, to produce the series of shows which won her the award, took no charted feminine course. She went into an entirely new realm, and became, at the start of the series, the first woman passenger to go faster than the speed of sound--830 miles an hour--in a jet plane.

She did this to have an authoritative flying experience in order to give frame to all of the broadcasts she planned to show how women with the most to gain from a strong and protective air power position in this country were often causing it most of its troubles because of ignorance and fear. She recognized in her series that the taxpayers annually lose as much as $2,000,000,000 from failures of people in the Air Force to stay in, which meant tremendous new training costs for replacements; that mothers often had great fears of jet flying for their sons; that some women did not want to marry men in the Air Force, asking them to get out first, because it did not seem like a good place to raise a family with all the moving about, and even to parental concern of losing the moral influence of the home.

DelVina did 26 shows, one a week, literally took the women of her audience by the hand and analyzed each of these disturbing factors, and demolished them.

From the national headquarters of the U. S. Air Force recruiting service, she received this testimonial:

"At the time your broadcasts started, in your listening territory, we were failing to meet our quotas by as much as 50%. At the end of three months, in the same area, we were beating the quotas by 10%. We attribute this largely to the acceptance of the ideas broached by you."

From General Nathan F. Twining, newly appointed chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, came another letter:

"You are to be congratulated not only for your broadcasts but for the courage of your convictions in being the first woman passenger to undertake supersonic flight to prove your points about the safety of flight and an Air Force career-- a reassurance to women of our country."

Upon hearing of her series and its purposes-- enlightenment of the American community of women in her area of influence, DelVina heard from such other people as Bernard Baruch, Congressional Medal of Honor winner General Jimmy Doolittle of Tokyo raid fame; Charles Kettering, the well known inventor; Milt Caniff, creator of Terry and the Pirates and Steve Canyon comic strips; and last but not least, Kevin McCann, special assistant to the President of the United States.

McCann wrote: "The president is impressed by the diligence of your reporting and by the extent to which you will go to verify a story. Your broadcast.. 'The True Air Defense of America starts in Europe' is...pleasing to the Commander-in-Chief. Your generous comments about his leadership and your expert grasp of the situation made this script a most compelling one."

DelVina's start for the series which won the "Golden Mike" was in a letter to the Continental Air Defense Command in which she asked for help to do a constructive set of programs. In the letter she asked to be allowed to fly faster than the speed of sound. Since this was an innovation, the Air Force checked her out carefully, gave her medical examinations put her through the preparatory familiarization lectures and the pressure chamber to test her for high altitude flying, and then the flight itself. The historic date and

time was May 12, 1956 at high noon, and from 48,000 feet up over Lake Erie she went into a 60-degree angled full power dive to 26,000 feet--breaking the sonic barrier--as only two women (both of them were pilots, rather than passengers), Jacqueline Cochran, American, and Jacqueline Auriol, daughter of the ex-president of France had done before. Her pilot was Lt. Robert Kline, 26, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, and the flight was made in one of the Continental Air Defense Command's Lockheed-built F-94C "Starfire" jet fighter-interceptors.

"Knowing that the Air Force had invested about $100,000 in training Lieutenant Kline to fly," she said, "I felt I was a lot safer with him at supersonic speeds than I am in my own neighborhood at home where the kids are loose in hotrods and learning to drive by accident. I wanted to get across to all women that the Air Force leaves nothing to chance and takes no chances--not with its people, not with the citizens of this country, nor with our prospects of a safe and secure national future."

The time she made her flight, the day before Mother's Day in 1956, the most button-bursting news for her came when she heard a newscaster on a rival station in Cincinnati say:

"DelVina gave mothers their most unusual mother's day present this year--the present of reassurance."

And that-- said DelVina--is exactly why she did it.

***

Program/Proposals
non/member
file

May 26, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
U-35
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

This is to inform you officially that the series STRETCHING YOUR INCOME has been accepted for distribution over the NAEB Radio Network.

We would like to begin distribution of the series with the first Sunday in November. Therefore, we will need the master tapes no later than September 1, and preferably at an earlier date.

The committee, while accepting the series, expressed concern over the outdated remarks found in program one. Is there some way that this program can be updated for broadcast around November 1 of this year?

I look forward to hearing from you about this.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg
P.S. Your audition tape is being returned under separate cover.

Prog. Proposals non/member

June 5, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Thank you for your letter of 2 June regarding production of the program based on the publication, Britain and the United Nations. Your list of participants promises a worthy program.

The specifications you indicate are all right with us. I look forward to receiving the finished product.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUN 4 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

2 June 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Thank you for your kind letter of May 7th, agreeing to consider our projected half hour radio program on the Carnegie Endowment's publication, Britain and the United Nations. We expect to record a tape at United Nations Headquarters within the next two weeks. The participants will be Sir Pierson Dixon, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Professor Allan Nevins, eminent historian and author, Mr. Alex Faulkner, correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph and Mr. William Stringer, correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor. Professor Nevins will act as chairman of the discussion.

I quite understand that you cannot accept this program until you audition it and we will naturally accept your judgement on this matter. We expect, however, with United Nations assistance to maintain production and technical standards in accordance with professional broadcast requirements.

The recording will be between 28' and 28' 45" long. It will be recorded at a speed of 15 IPS. If there are any other specifications, please inform me, if possible, by return mail.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

June 5, 1958

Army Proposals
Non-Members

Lt. Alan G. Easton
Chief, Radio Unit
Information Section
U.S. Army Infantry Center
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

Under separate cover we are returning the 10-5" reels you sent as audition tapes for QUEEN OF BATTLE.

No decision has been reached on our possible distribution of this series.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

June 9, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
The University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Apparently our letters regarding STRETCHING YOUR FAMILY INCOME crossed in the mail.

This series has definitely been scheduled for distribution beginning with the first Sunday in October. Will it be possible for you to either update program one or record a whole new program one by our deadline date of September 1? Or, if these alternatives are impossible, would you give us permission to edit program one?

Since the announcement of our fall schedule is due any time now, I would appreciate learning if the series will be available for use in the fall. Also, we will be happy to receive the master tapes for all of the programs at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

May 26, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEA
MAY 28 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1 P

Mr. Robert E. Underwood
Network Manager
NAEB Tape Network
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

We're getting a little anxious about our series, "Stretching Your Family Income."

We are still hoping that NAEB will be able to carry the series as soon as possible; some of the materials are becoming a little dated.

An indication from you regarding the possibilities would be very much appreciated.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Don Nelson
Don Nelson
Radio-Tv Supervisor

Program
Proposals
non/member

June 9, 1958

Mrs. Edith Kerr, Editor
YALE REPORTS
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mrs. Kerr:

Dr. Skornia, who is out of town at the present time, asked me to respond to your letter and enclosures of June 4. We appreciate your interest in our work.

Upon receipt of the tapes you mentioned I shall forward your submission of YALE REPORTS to our acceptance committee for action. When a decision is reached I shall inform you immediately.

Thank you again for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Dr. Skornia

YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

June 4, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JUN 7 1958

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Mr. Harry Skornia, Director
NAEB Radio Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Skornia:

I am sorry not to have written sooner to thank you for your hospitality during my recent visit to Urbana. I was most impressed with the work of the NAEB and I am rushing Yale's application for associate membership.

For your acceptance committee's benefit, I would like to repeat the nature of the present YALE REPORTS program.

It is a weekly 15-minute broadcast, featuring members of the Yale faculty and visitors to the university. We usually run series of three to four consecutive broadcasts on one subject and then break it up with a "one shot" -- an interview with a distinguished visitor: e.g., Clement Atlee, Dean Acheson, Paul Tillich.

The format varies from straight interview to discussion; on location reports and conversation with illustrative inserts (like the music series we're sending you).

YALE REPORTS is broadcast by Station WTIC in Hartford every Sunday evening at 6:15; by WGBH, Boston, WEDK, Springfield and WAMC, Albany.

I am enclosing a listing of available tapes for your consideration and am sending under separate cover sample tapes of one full series and broadcasts of parts of series as well as one of our "one shot" interviews with a distinguished visitor.

The Yale News Bureau helps publicize the programs by issuing news releases based on each broadcast and our newspaper coverage has been nationwide. Should NAEB carry out series we would be glad to work out additional promotion.

As I mentioned in Urbana, YALE REPORTS may become a half hour program next year and we would also like to develop other series specifically for you. We have the talent and the facilities here and we feel the time has definitely come for Yale to do more.

If we should pass your admission requirements I would be very anxious to discuss future programming possibilities with you.

The sample tapes we're sending have the openings and closings written for WTIC. We will be glad to prepare the tapes for you without them and dub in any opening and closing you suggest. My best to Mr. Regnell. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Edith Kerr

Edith Kerr
Editor, YALE REPORTS

EK/mew
encl.

June 13, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 regarding STRETCHING YOUR FAMILY INCOME. We certainly appreciate your cooperation in making the changes in program one.

I do not see any need for changes in the opening and closing statements so we will welcome receiving the tapes at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

June 11, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUN 13 1958
A.M. 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 P.M.

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
NAEB Tape Network
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood,

Please excuse the delay in reply to your letter of May 26th. We are very happy that the NAEB Tape Network is able to use the series, "Stretching Your Family Income", with Dr. Warren Bilkey.

We have already made corrections in program #1, as you suggested. As soon as I hear from you concerning the opening and closing of each program, we'll start preparing the tapes for shipment to you for distribution in the fall. (I can make any changes you wish in the opening and closing, or leave it as is for your changes.)

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Don Nelson

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-Tv Supervisor

DN:cp
cc: John Schramm

Prog. Proposals
non/member

July 17, 1958

Lt. Alan G. Easton
Chief, Radio Unit
Information Section
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

I am happy to inform you that the series QUEEN OF BATTLE has been accepted by the NAEB Radio Network for distribution. We should like to distribute 39 weeks of this series. Therefore, I wonder if you would be kind enough to select 39 of your better programs and send the tapes along to us. Since our plans call for distribution of the series some time early next year, we would appreciate receiving the tapes no later than October 1.

Also, any promotional material that you might have which we can incorporate into our program offering will be gratefully received.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

Program Proposals non/member

July 30, 1958

Mrs. Helen Prokloff Renick
50 The Fenway
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Renick:

This is with reference to your letter and enclosures of July 27 regarding your wish to sell the rights and tapes of your series, LIVING WITH LANGUAGES.

I regret learning of the difficulties you had in attempting to apply for an NAEB-ETRC grant-in-aid for this series, and I hope you will apply next year.

Our network programs are produced on a cooperative basis by our member stations: that is, they produce the programs locally, and if they are satisfied with the results they pass the programs along to us. In return, they receive programs programs produced at other centers and studios.

In addition to this source, we obtain, free of charge, series from such organizations as Canadian Broadcasting Company, British Information Services, French Broadcasting System, American Foundation for the Blind, and the three major commercial networks of this country.

It is necessary for us to obtain programs in such a manner since while we are striving for entire self-support we have no funds available for purchase of programs.

Therefore, much as I would like the opportunity of hearing and possibly using your series, I must decline your offer.

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard. I wish you a pleasant and profitable trip abroad.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg
Enclosures

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 29 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

50 The Fenway,
Boston, Massachusetts.

July 27th, 1958.

Mr. Robert E. Underwood. Jr.
Network Manager,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Underwood,

Having already had the pleasure of corespondence with you, as your letter of June 4th, 1957 shows, I take the liberty at this time of writing to you again .

At this time, I have a little problem in regard to the future of my program "LIVING WITH LANGUAGES " and hope that you would be good enough to give me some advice, and if possible, other assistance. I am enclosing my brochure of the 1957-58 sereis that had been partially sponcered for that year by the Ella Lyman Trust of Boston, and had appeared on the F.M , Emerson College in Boston.

As my corespondence(enclosed) with the Broadcasting Department of Emerson College shows, I ran into a rather unfortunate situation there. The future of "LIVING WITH LANGUAGES" is unditermined, and my efforts and time of the past 9 months unaccounted for.

On the first, or the very latest, second week of August, I am flying to Germany (Munich) to continue my studies in the feild of languages and comparative linguistics at the University of Munich. This trip has been planned as far back as March of last year. Before I leave, I would like to sell all rights to my Radio program "LIVING with LANGUAGES", as well as those tapes that are now in my posession for a very nominal sum. In theevent that this is not possible, I shall then publish my scripts abroad.

I would greatly appreciate NAEB's desision on this matter before my leaving. If I hear from you not later then August 7Th, I can then consumate my plans accordingly.

Hoping to hear fron you at your earliest convenience,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Prokloff Renick

Helen Prokloff Renick.

Tel: CO. 60878 until July 31st
CO. 60646 after that date.

Program
Proposal
non/member

June 30, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

With reference to your letter of 27 June we havd received the tape of BRITAIN VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS.

I shall keep you informed as to our utilization of this program, although I am afraid that I shall not be able to inform you as to the exact time of broadcast over our affiliated stations.

We have no objection to your distributing all or any portion of this tape to other outlets, although we would appreciate your not releasing it over these outlets until we have distributed it to our stations.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JUN 30 1958

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM
1

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

27 May 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

In response to your kind letter of June 5, I am sending you under separate cover a half hour tape recording "Britain views the United Nations," based on the Carnegie Endowment's publication, Britain and the United Nations. The participants are as I listed them except that Frederick Kuh, Washington correspondent for the Chicago Sun-Times substituted for William Stringer. The time of the recording is 27'40" and it was recorded at a speed of 7 1/2 IPS.

If the recording is acceptable, I would appreciate any information you may have about its distribution to your affiliates and, if it is not too much trouble, the times that it might be heard, particularly in the Washington, D.C and New York area. I realize the latter request is difficult and I will understand if you cannot fulfill it.

Are there any objections on the part of NAEB to distributing this tape to other outlets for use either as a whole or part?

On behalf of the Carnegie Endowment, may I thank you for your consideration of this program.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Program Proposal non/member

July 11, 1958

Mr. Don Nelson
Radio-TV Supervisor
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Thank you for your letter of June 30. We have received the master tapes of STRETCHING YOUR FAMILY INCOME.

The offer of free reprints will be made at the conclusion of each program, the listener to be directed to address his request to the address you mentioned.

We will keep you informed as to the offering and number of orders received for this series.

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT
STORRS, CONNECTICUT

June 30, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 3 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
NAEB Tape Network
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood, Jr.,

Under separate cover, you will receive the taped series, STRETCHING YOUR FAMILY INCOME. Each program has a key preceeding the opening and is dated on the box. As you directed, I have not altered the opening or closing. The programs are tailored to 14:30 with the present open and close.

The first program has been up-dated as you requested. Here are the changes:

Insert after fifth paragraph on page five:

Warren: All right, Don. I'll have to start out though by saying that the American economy is in somewhat of a state of flux so that even the experts are uncertain of what exactly will be happening during the course of the next several years.

Don: Is there an expectation of much unfavorable economic development?

Warren: Bearing unforeseen circumstances, there is little reason for expecting any drastic changes in our economy for the next few years. It seems quite likely that the general economic movements since World War II will continue for some years to come.

Insert after first two lines on page ten:

Warren: They suggest that consumer prices will tend generally to rise throughout our lifetime, but that this will occur in an erratic manner. Pro-

bably there will be spurts of rising prices followed by leveling-off periods. Occasionally, we may experience some mild price drops in the form of special sales, end of season discounts, etc. However, large-scale price declines are not very likely to develop.

Don: You feel then that defense spending is likely to be the dominant influence on our economy.

Warren: Unfortunately, yes. Marxian theory argues that capitalism cannot withstand continuing economic uncertainty. For this reason, the communists are likely to alternate continually between aggressive gestures and peace feelers, hoping thereby to keep our economy from adjusting well to any particular situation.

Mr. John Schramm, Managing Director of the Calvin Kazanjian Foundation, has reminded me that there will be a supply of reprints available to listeners requesting them. In the original series, mention of this offer was limited to the last five shows, but Mr. Schramm has suggested that the offer be made throughout the entire series. If you agree with this, please feel free to have your announcer (when changing the intro and close) make the offer. If possible, I would recommend that all requests be sent directly to the Kazanjian Foundation, Box 431, Westport, Connecticut, or to the station carrying the series, which in turn would forward all requests to the Westport address.

We will be especially interested to learn how many of your stations will be carrying the series. This will help in planning for the number of requests that may come in.

Many thanks for all your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Don Nelson

Don Nelson
Radio-Tv Supervisor

DN:cp
cc: Mr. John Schramm

Prog. Proposals non/member

July 15, 1958

Mr. H. W. Bennett
National Education Program
815 East Center
Searcy, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thank you for your letter of July 12 concerning the availability of the various film series you have.

Unfortunately, the NAEB is concerned only with the distribution of tape recorded radio programs, the Educational Television and Radio Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, handling the distribution of films to the educational television stations.

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

815 East Center · Telephone 712

SEARCY, ARKANSAS

DR. GEORGE S. BENSON
Director
HOWARD W. BENNETT
Director of Field Services

GLENN A. GREEN
Associate Director
DOYLE T. SWAIN
Assistant Director

July 12, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 14 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr., Manager
NAEB Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

While in attendance at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Institute for Education by Radio and Television at the Deshler-Hilton Hotel in Columbus recently it was our privilege to show our educational motion pictures to many of the conferees in attendance. These films are described in the attached brochure. They are designed primarily for television usage and were produced to build better citizenship by contributing to a better appreciation of the nature of our political and economic heritage.

Since their release, these films have been acquired and used on various educational television stations and networks and have enjoyed secondary usage through having been adopted and obtained by various state departments of education, colleges, universities and high schools for use in education programs in the fields of social studies, civics, economics, citizenship and American government.

Individually, these films are available for purchase at $60 each. The entire series of 13 films may be acquired for a total of $650. The films are 12½ minutes each in length and are black and white with sound.

Many conferees who attended the Institute for Education by Radio and Television are requesting previews of these films and should you like to obtain them for review, we would be more than happy to make them available for this purpose so that you might explore their possibilities of usefulness to your organization.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Bennett

HWB:mf

Enclosure

TO STRENGTHEN AND SAFEGUARD the STRUCTURE of AMERICAN FREEDOM

NEP

TO STRENGTHEN AND SAFEGUARD the STRUCTURE of AMERICAN FREEDOM

On February 1,

Howard W. Bennett, often called the "dean" of economic education in American industry, joined the National Education Program staff as director of field services. Shortly thereafter he began an itinerary which will take him into the major industries and school systems throughout the 48 states, seeking advice for the improvement of our educational services and offering the written and visual aid materials being developed in our Searcy workshops. In his 30 years with General Electric Company, Mr. Bennett's assignments included executive responsibilities in the management, engineering, manufacturing and marketing fields. During his last 10 years he spearheaded the development of one of the most extensive economic education programs in American industry, reaching GE's 220,000 employees and supplying materials for similar programs in industries employing several million persons. Upon his retirement from GE, a number of top-flight organizations in the East and Midwest made attractive overtures for his services; he chose to associate himself with the National Education Program (at a considerable financial sacrifice) because, as he told Dr. Benson, "It offers the greatest opportunity for effective work in bringing about a widespread understanding of the advantages of our American private enterprise system." Mr. Bennett continues his active membership in such organizations as the American Society of Training Directors; the National Sales Executives Association; the U. S. Education Institute, which at present is pioneering classroom education through closed-circuit TV; and others. One of his chief responsibilities in the field is the distribution of the "American Adventure" film series for TV and industrial employee programs.

Howard Bennett

■ *Dr. Benson's two weekly columns*—Looking Ahead *for newspapers, and the condensed version,* Listen

NUMBER EIGHTEEN / MID-YEAR, 1958

YOUR GRASS ROOTS REPORT

The NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
815 CENTER STREET • SEARCY, ARKANSAS

AT THE MID-YEAR milestone in 1958 we can report an enthusiastic optimism among staff members of the National Education Program, a solid and growing belief that America will turn back Socialism and withstand the machinations of world Communism. During 1957 and especially in the first six months of 1958 we have watched, indeed we have been participating in a significant expansion of an informed citizen force determined to keep our basic economic and political principles intact. Yes, we are gaining strength—school teachers, educational administrators, the wage-earning and salaried men and women of America are now paying attention to the American story; more and more of them are beginning to pass the facts along to their fellows. With the inauguration of a second annual Freedom Forum at Oklahoma City in co-sponsorship with educational, business and industrial leaders; with our new series of filmstrips and movies dramatically showing how much more human welfare our private enterprise economic system is delivering than the socialistic Welfare States of Europe, and with the addition to our staff of Howard W. Bennett, former General Electric economics education specialist, we have strengthened and intensified all phases of our nationwide work. This report to patrons and friends of the Program reflects some of the highlights of our progress.

—George S. Benson

NEP

TO STRENGTHEN AND SAFEGUARD the STRUCTURE of AMERICAN FREEDOM

On February 1,

Howard W. Bennett, often called the "dean" of economic education in American industry, joined the National Education Program staff as director of field services. Shortly thereafter he began an itinerary which will take him into the major industries and school systems throughout the 48 states, seeking advice for the improvement of our educational services and offering the written and visual aid materials being developed in our Searcy workshops. In his 30 years with General Electric Company, Mr. Bennett's assignments included executive responsibilities in the management, engineering, manufacturing and marketing fields. During his last 10 years he spearheaded the development of one of the most extensive economic education programs in American industry, reaching GE's 220,000 employees and supplying materials for similar programs in industries employing several million persons. Upon his retirement from GE, a number of top-flight organizations in the East and Midwest made attractive overtures for his services; he chose to associate himself with the National Education Program (at a considerable financial sacrifice) because, as he told Dr. Benson, "It offers the greatest opportunity for effective work in bringing about a widespread understanding of the advantages of our American private enterprise system." Mr. Bennett continues his active membership in such organizations as the American Society of Training Directors; the National Sales Executives Association; the U. S. Education Institute, which at present is pioneering classroom education through closed-circuit TV; and others. One of his chief responsibilities in the field is the distribution of the "American Adventure" film series for TV and industrial employee programs.

Howard Bennett

■ *Dr. Benson's two weekly columns*—Looking Ahead *for newspapers, and the condensed version,* Listen Americans *for industrial publications—continue to add names to their mailing list. A recent series of columns on the "Farm Problem" emphasizing the fundamental necessity of agricultural production for a market economy brought in a flood of mail from farmers and urban consumers. Ninety-eight per cent commended Dr. Benson's recommendation for the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the marketing and management and other economic functions of American farming. More than 4,000 publications now receive the two columns with an estimated readership of 20 million.*

■ The "American Adventure" citizenship education film series in the first six months of 1958 reached thousands of new audiences. The total audience thus far: 22,500,000. At latest count, nearly 1300 prints had been purchased by organizations planning extensive use of the films. More than half of these sales were made to schools.

One recent purchase requisition from the State Department of Education in Louisiana involved an order for more than $5,560 worth of prints which were placed in regional libraries throughout the State for distribution to every school system in Louisiana.

■ *The National Program Letter continues to expand its reader audience. Approximately 50,000 now go out to influential people in the 48 states. The series containing the dispatches of Glenn Green from Scandinavia and the Continent, reporting the facts on the socialistic Welfare States of Europe, brought in an unprecedented volume of reprint requests. Hundreds of industrial employee publications published portions of the series. The National Research Bureau, the nation's top producer of Reading Rack publications, obtained permission to publish the reports in booklet form for its industrial and organizational clientele; there will be six Reading Rack pieces in this NRB series with expected runs aggregating several million copies. Our organization has been asked to follow up this distribution with a single publication digest of all the Welfare State material—presenting at the same time the comparative American economic facts.*

(PLEASE TURN PAGE)

√ EVALUATIONS

"The afterglow of the Freedom Forum lingers with me yet. It is more than just an emotional experience. I feel that my insight has been so informed and my heart so moved that I will be permanently affected by being aroused to responsibilities heretofore neglected."

J. Robert Ashcroft, President
Evangel College
Springfield, Missouri

"Attending the Freedom Forum at Harding College was a wonderful experience, not only because of the Forum, but because it gave me an opportunity to observe first hand the fine work you are doing in the college there."

D. D. Wendel, Vice President
Alabama Power Company

"I have a better concept of the menace of Socialism and a deepened appreciation for the principles of American freedom. The contact with other conferees has given me a broader understanding of some of their problems."

Mrs. Leslie Evitts
History Teacher
Fort Smith Senior High School (Ark.)

"Whatever final impressions I record, the first is to congratulate you and the staff on the great work being done to advance the love of America and the American way of life. The second impression is that the great work you are doing takes great people and there is no doubt in my mind that you and your staff are great people."

Bro. Stephen Sheehy
Hamilton Catholic High
Hamilton, Ohio

"It was the most informative and worthwhile meeting I have ever been privileged to attend."

Mrs. Carol McMullen
Reynolds Metals Company
Bauxite, Arkansas

"I have attended a number of forums, workshops, etc., but this one was the best in organization, information given, and the most important for our future. It was a great experience. Keep up the great work."

B. L. Wertz, Principal
Central High School
Muskogee, Oklahoma

"This Forum has given me a purpose and objective in what will last through life and more specifically has clarified in my mind a previous dilemma, i.e., that labor and managements goals are not inherently diverse, but rather that the system best for either is best for both—the capitalistic system."

Judge John F. Campbell
Pampa, Texas

"The wealth of information digested from the well-planned program, the excellent guest speakers, and the thought-provoking questions and answers of attending conferees will help us to tell the American Story to others."

Robert L. Burke
Editor, HIGHLIGHTS
Houston Lighting & Power Company

"The Forum was both educational and enjoyable. I don't know of a thing about the entire program that I could offer except praise."

Clyde Beals, Secretary
Progress Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Arthur, Illinois

...more Results of NEP activities

A $1,500 essay contest on the subject, "My Stake in Free Enterprise," designed to encourage high school students to delve deeply into the basic reasons why America grew great and strong, was launched in a 32 county area in eastern North Carolina on February 20.

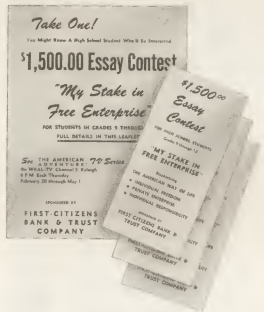
The contest, conceived and suggested by the National Program staff, was sponsored by the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Raleigh, which has banks throughout the eastern area. The essays were based on material appearing in the National Program's "American Adventure" television film series which was televised weekly over WRAL-TV, Channel 5, Raleigh. The contest was open to high school students in grades nine through twelve and stimulated intense interest throughout eastern North Carolina. Hundreds of high school students submitted entries.

In order to assure a saturation use of the "American Adventure" series, the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company organized a speakers' bureau to visit schools and assist principals and teachers where necessary in the use of the films; radio and television spot announcements were carried three times daily, and the films were made available to schools and Parent-Teacher Associations and civic clubs for local showings.

The essays were judged by three distinguished North Carolinians: W. W. Taylor, Jr., president of the North Carolina Bar Association; Ben R. Roberts, State Commissioner of Banks; and State Treasurer Edwin Gill. The contest ended just before schools recessed for the summer vacations. Winners were to be announced shortly.

A blueprint of the entire project is being published as a guide to "saturation" use of the film series throughout the nation.

An immediate collateral benefit was an order for several sets of the "American Adventure" films to be integrated into school systems of the area.



Tribute to Dr. Benson . . .

FOR HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN ANOTHER AREA—HARDING COLLEGE

From among the large number of prominent American universities and colleges entered in the Freedoms Foundation's nationwide competition, The Distinguished Awards Jury, headed by Dr. M. E. Sadler, president of Texas Christian University, selected Harding College to receive the top award for a campus program strengthening and safeguarding the structure of American Freedom. Dr. Benson was called to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, on Washington's Birthday to personally receive the coveted Thomas Jefferson Award, highest recognition in America for building citizenship and citizen leaders dedicated to the basic principles and institutions of freedom. Harding College also was awarded the Distinguished Service plaque for having been honored eight consecutive years by Freedoms Foundation; and Dr. Benson personally received the George Washington Honor Medal for his address: A Job for American Industry and Education. *Harding's competition for the Jefferson Award included: United States Military Academy, University of Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Texas, Georgetown University, The Citadel, University of San Francisco, Tufts University, and University of Wyoming, and about 40 other colleges. Said Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation: "Our 1958 Distinguished Awards Jury has said that the program in American citizenship education at Harding College is one of the greatest things being done in America."*

AWARD, $1,000 GIVEN TO HARDING COLLEGE

Dr. Benson Also Honored By Freedoms Foundation

Freedoms Foundation yesterday named Harding College the No. 1 school in the nation in promoting the American way of life and picked Dr. George S. Benson, Harding's president, for another high honor.

The Searcy, Ark., school, which has an extension branch in Memphis, won the Thomas Jefferson cash gift of $1,000 and received a Distinguished Award.

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1958

AMERICANS HAVE A STAKE IN NORWAY, TOO!

Opplysningsinstituttet For Fritt Naeringsliv in Oslo, Norway, is an organization of free enterprisers, set up after the Socialists had gained control of the government, belatedly seeking to awaken the Norwegian citizenry to the advantages of private ownership and individual self-reliance. The name of the organization, freely translated, is: Educational Institute for Free Enterprise. It is known throughout Norway as "Libertas". It conducts a nationwide educational program, including a daily tabloid newspaper and an educational institute providing short courses in the private enterprise economic philosophy for business and industrial personnel, and community "thought leaders," including housewives. "Libertas" has been using our NEP free enterprise films, with Norwegian sound-track, for a number of years. In April a new supply of the following titles was ordered: Meet King Joe, Going Places, Why Play Leapfrog, Inside Cackle Corners, Fresh Laid Plans. A similar organization in Sweden uses the films, as do organizations in a number of other European nations.

Freedom Forums held in Oklahoma City in January and on the Harding Campus at Searcy in April more nearly approached the ideal—in programming and in the make-up of the conferee bodies—than any since the Forums were inaugurated ten years ago. *So that our patrons and friends may better appreciate the widespread reach and the effectiveness of these Forums, we are listing on the back cover the conferees and principals who participated in Forum XIX on the Harding Campus.*

The Oklahoma City Forum was attended by 115 business and industrial executives, including several presidents, vice-presidents and union labor people; clergymen, civic club officers, American Farm Bureau regional officials, and educators from a region embracing Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. The conferees responded enthusiastically to a busy three-day program featuring presentations by Dave Crawford Houston, economic education specialist with Kennecott Copper Corporation; Herbert Philbrick, famed FBI counterspy; Dr. Sylvester Petro, New York University law professor and economist; Robb M. Winsborough, vice-president of Middle West Service Company; Dr. Benson who keynoted and closed the Forum; and Dr. Clifton L. Ganus and Glenn Green, dramatizing the comparative economics in America and the European Welfare States.

SELLING THE AMERICAN SYSTEM TO HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE YOUTH

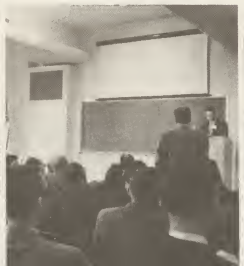
Forty-six educators participated in this Forum. Two of the immediate results in the educational field were the establishment of American citizenship courses in the public schools of Tulsa and at Muskogee. Officials of these school systems attended the Forum and a few weeks later called upon Dr. Benson to address the faculties and student bodies to inaugurate new citizenship courses built with the Forum materials.

Central Christian College co-sponsored the Forum with the National Program. By popular demand of the 115 conferees and the distinguished industrial leaders on the Oklahoma Advisory Committee this Oklahoma City Forum is to become an annual affair.

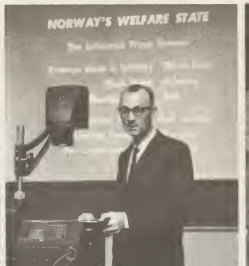
At the April Forum in Searcy we were hosts to 107 people from 25 states. State Departments of Education in Virginia and Washington, school systems from 15 states and three colleges and universities were represented in the conferee body. The Forum concentrated its attention on the problem of achieving widespread dissemination of the comparative facts of political and economic systems. Eight members of the Forum Advisory Committee—personnel and communications executives from General Motors, General Electric, Folger's Coffee, Pepsi-Cola Bottlers, Hinde & Dauch, Monsanto Chemical, the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and the Washington State Department of Public Instruction—personally assisted the NEP staff with the operation of the Forum. Forum-end evaluations and specific back-home results reported were especially encouraging to Dr. Benson and gave assurance that this Forum was one of the most successful in the series begun 10 years ago. Many of the 26 educators in attendance spoke up at the final session to pledge themselves to the immediate development of classroom courses designed to bring about a keen appreciation of our private enterprise economic system and our Republican form of Government. A feature of Forum XIX was the attendance of 31 retired U. S. Army Colonels and Generals, residents and most of them employed in Arkansas Educational Work. They were special conferee guests of the NEP. (See roster on back page.)

Graduating class—Forum XIX

Philbrick takes a question



Glenn Green begins his Vu-graph report on the welfare states



Retired generals show keen interest

Chairman Mills of House Ways and Means, in Harding auditorium

ROSTER — Conferees and Principals, Forum XIX, at Searcy

*Denotes Speaker

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY, Birmingham 2, Ala.
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**Perry Mason, Superintendent, Harding Academy*
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NEWTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Newton, Iowa
Mrs. R. W. Forshay, Social Studies Instructor

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In addition to the above roster, 31 retired U. S. Army generals and colonels attended as guests of the forum.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

A Great New Film Series

"The AMERICAN ADVENTURE"

Produced and Distributed by

The National Education Program

Searcy, Arkansas

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION'S MOST HONORED AWARDEE

President Eisenhower

...on Citizenship Education

(from the New York Times)

President Eisenhower today deplored the fact that the country's citizen army was being asked to fight and resist communism with only a meager education in the responsibilities of citizenship.

Recalling General William F. Dean's incarceration (by the Communists in North Korea), the details of which he had learned over the breakfast table at the White House from the former 24th Division commander, the President said he sometimes wondered why more of our soldiers had not succumbed to Communist indoctrination.

The President said he felt this way because of the meager education given our people as to what their obligation is to a free form of government, what it means to support it and what it takes to keep it and pass it on.

The President's remarks appeared to cover citizenship training in general.

Dr. George S. Benson is awarded the Freedoms Foundation medal at Valley Forge by President Dwight D. Eisenhower of Columbia University. The National Education Program has received more Freedoms Foundation awards than has any other institution or organization.

Filling a Need...

GREAT PRINCIPLES *do not survive merely because they are right, or because they have been painstakingly legislated. Unless the great principles of the American way of life are implanted in the minds and hearts of each new generation they will degenerate and ultimately be destroyed.*

For 17 years the National Education Program has been producing educational materials, tools and techniques designed to bring about a better understanding of our American system, its comparative advantages, how those advantages are created, and how each individual must assume certain obligations of citizenship—a program of positive education for our adult population as well as the school and college youth of America.

In this brochure we proudly present "The American Adventure" film series—13 12½-minute black and white, 16mm sound motion pictures. They are being offered for television sponsorship, and as an educational series in American citizenship for high schools, colleges, industries and organizations. The reservoir of our broad educational experience and the collaboration of professional specialists has permitted us to produce a film series rich in educational value, outstanding in its use of visual aids, unique in its educational approach, and powerful in its contribution to our nation's intellectual strength.

George S. Benson
Director
The National Education Program

Educational Advisors...

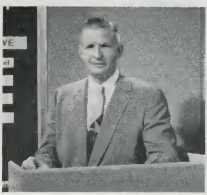
The American Adventure Series

CLIFTON L. GANUS, JR., *B.A. Harding; M.A. and Ph.D. Tulane. Dr. Ganus, dean of the Harding School of American Studies, is a noted young historian.*

RICHARD F. STAAR, *B.A. Dickinson; M.A. Yale; Ph.D. Michigan U. Dr. Starr is professor of political science, School of American Studies.*

PERRY MASON, *B.A. Abilene Christian College; M.A. George Peabody. Mr. Mason is superintendent of Harding Academy (high school).*

EDWARD G. SEWELL, *B.S. Tennessee Polytechnic; M.A. George Peabody. Mr. Sewell is an authority on the classroom use of educational motion pictures.*



Dr. Clifton L. Ganus, Jr., Portraying The Instructor.

FILMS in this Series are black and white, 16 mm. Sound, 12½ minutes running time each.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 1 TELEVISION

The Beginning at Plymouth Colony

Many adults have forgotten and a great many youth are not aware of the historic fact that a communal or collectivistic way of life was established at Jamestown and Plymouth Colony when America was being settled. The failure of this socialistic system constituted a significant milestone in the development of America's freedom structure. This first film of the series dramatizes the before-and-after story of the abandonment of Plymouth Colony's communal storehouse and the principle of public ownership, and the adoption of the political-economic principles of private ownership and individual self-reliance. Most of the film is live acting dramatization and cartoon animation, with Dr. Ganus setting the stage, emphasizing the lesson points and summing up.

Above: In the beginning Professor Ganus fills in the world situation, as of the present, emphasizing the spread of socialism. Right: Plymouth's Communal Storehouse; and, below, the Spirit of Enterprise stimulated by private ownership.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE
No. 2
TELEVISION

Our Two Great Documents

This film dramatizes the circumstances out of which grew the commanding need for the Declaration of Independence and for, later, the Constitution of the United States of America. It carefully examines the basic philosophy written into the Declaration by Jefferson, and the substance of the Constitution as finally adopted by the Convention at Philadelphia. The film takes its viewers to early New England as witnesses to the march of events which is climaxed at Concord with the firing of the shot that began the Revolutionary War; and, later, to the Convention in Philadelphia where Washington, Franklin and our other Founding Fathers shaped the Constitution in the forge of give-and-take argument.

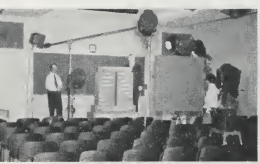
Right: The historic Boston Tea Party was a climactic incident in the series that preceded the Revolutionary War. Below: site of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; and, right, the great debates on the provisions of the constitution.

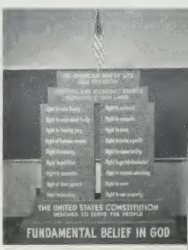
American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 3 TELEVISION

The Structure of the AMERICAN WAY of LIFE

With the aid of students (who handle the big simulated granite blocks) Dr. Ganus builds the structure of the American way of life. In the beginning he makes the point that many well-meaning citizens feel that "the American Way of Life" is an abstract term, that it cannot be specifically defined. He then builds, stone by stone, a definitive structure specific enough to include the basic political and economic tenets of the American system. Each granite block fitted into the structure is explained. Government's place in the economic system is defined as that of referee. When the structure has been completed it is offered to all Americans as "something they can stand for and support—a good definition of the American way of life."





Above: The audio-visual classroom where some sequences of the series were filmed, with Dr. Ganus at the structure. Right: the structure itself, which, in the film, is constructed with the aid of two students.

American Adventure SERIES

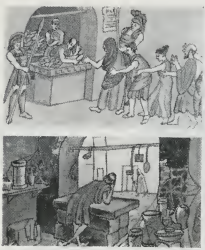
MOTION PICTURE

No. 4

TELEVISION

The FALL of NATIONS

In recorded history there have been some twenty civilizations on the world scene and many of them rose to the pinnacle of world leadership, only to fall and ultimately disappear. This film poses the question: "How long is the lifetime of a nation?" Then it examines the history of these nations: Old Babylon, Ancient Egypt, Assyria, Egypt at the beginning of the Christian era; New Babylon, Phoenicia, Persia, Greece, and Rome. The actions and conditions leading to the fall of each nation are spotlighted. The lessons presented are these: No nation which has risen to the pinnacle of world leadership has ever stayed there for very long; the three basic causes for the failure of nations are—political, economic and moral decay. Dr. Ganus suggests that these facts constitute a challenge to the U. S. A.



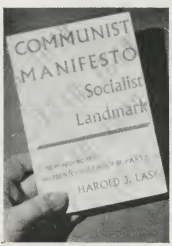
Right: Egyptian culture was far advanced, but ultimately slavery, brought on by political and moral decay, heralded the downfall. Above: in Rome, the downfall was hastened when food and entertainment was given to the populace by the government—private business ended.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 5 TELEVISION

A Look at SOCIALISM

This is the first of a bracket of three films examining the major political and economic systems of the world today. Starting with Webster's definition, the philosophy, the substance, the origin and the record of Socialism in practice are objectively studied—through dramatizations, actual film footage made in England, and the many other interesting facts at hand. England under the Socialist-Labor government serves as an example of Socialism in practice. Documented facts are presented to show that the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx is the common inspiration for British Socialism as well as Russian Communism. The miserable plight of a people living under Socialism is Documented. The lesson here is: the theory of Socialism may be exciting; its promises glittering; but in actual practice it leads to poverty and loss of individual freedom.



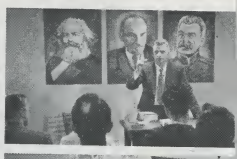
Left: The common origin of communism and socialism is documented through this centennial edition of the manifesto published by Britain's Socialist Party. Right: a week's ration of these food items dramatizes Britain's "Austerity" under Socialism.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE
No. 6
TELEVISION

A Look at COMMUNISM

Before anyone can intelligently and effectively combat the growth of Communism he must first clearly understand Communism, its basic philosophy, its tactics and strategy for ultimate world domination. This film probes into the heart of the matter—the three key elements in the Communist philosophy: Dialectical Materialism, Economic Determinism, and Atheism. Tactics and strategy are examined through documentation. The Communists' own literature is a major source of information. The stunning growth of international Communism is dramatized, from its 17 comrades in 1903 to its 900,000,000 enslaved people in 1955. Several sequences of this film take the viewers into Communist cell meetings; and some of the basic tenets are spoken out of the mouths of the Reds themselves.



Above: Professor Ganus gets from the class the three fundamentals of Communist philosophy, and examines each one. Right: in their underground cells the Communists expose to the comrades their strategy and tactics; and (below) the zealot propounds dialectical materialism.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 7 TELEVISION

A Look at CAPITALISM

Neither Socialism nor Communism ever will become established in the U. S. A. if each generation of Americans gets a clear understanding of our American system of capitalism, how it works, and the comparative advantages it produces for all citizens. This film begins with the word "capital" and builds an understanding of the unique system of American capitalism which is supported on the pillars of *private ownership of property, the profit motive,* and *the free market.* Dr. Ganus buys 10-cents worth of clay and molds a child's toy, to be fired, decorated and sold in the market for 39-cents. All the elements of the capitalistic system are shown at work. Through discussion, the profit motive is shown to be wholesome, a factor in nearly all human behavior; private ownership to be the foundation of individual freedom and dynamic incentive; and the free market to be a great economic benefactor to the consuming public.

Above: Private ownership under American capitalism is shown reflected in the normal human desire to own a home. Right (above) Professor Ganus buys clay and molds a toy animal for the market (below) to illustrate the workings of capital—to the consumer's benefit.

Preview Comments...

- We would like to continue placing one purchase order each week until we have covered the entire series.

  Grant Ward
  Tube Division
  Radio Corporation of America

- We are very happy with the films and wish to congratulate you for the message contained in each...

  John N. Kerr, Jr.
  Director, Information Department
  Public Service Company of Colorado

- Superior. Excellent for teaching.

  Charles T. Merriner
  Dover High School
  Dover, Ohio

DISTRIBUTION

PRINTS FOR PURCHASE:

Individual films are available for educational use in every manner except on television.

Per print (one print only):	$60
Per print (three or more prints):	50
Per print (for the 13 subjects):	50

SERIES FOR TELEVISION SPONSORSHIP:

Television fees are based on Standard Rate and Data yardsticks governing program rates in local market areas. First television rights are being offered at a nominal fee.

Prospective sponsors are asked to write or telephone The National Education Program, in Searcy. A full-dress preview of the series may be arranged upon request.

PREVIEW PRINTS:

Preview-to-purchase prints may be secured without charge except for postage cost.

TEACHING GUIDES:

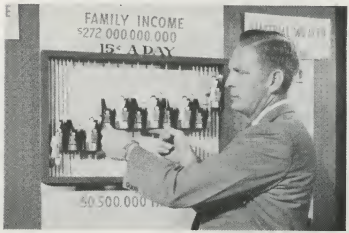
Guides for teachers and discussion leaders are available for each film of the series.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 8 TELEVISION

America's Distribution of WEALTH

The Socialists and Communists declare that capitalism concentrates the wealth in the hands of a few extremely rich families, that the vast majority of people do not share in the fruits of production in a capitalistic economy. This declaration is exposed as utterly false. The true facts of American capitalism's distribution of wealth are dramatically shown. The income of people in the highest income level totals up to only a very tiny percentage of the national income. In fact nearly 80 per cent of the total family income, for the last year on which figures are available, went to families with annual incomes ranging from $3,000 to $15,000—the big middle income group. And only three per cent of the whole income goes to families in the $15,000 and above brackets. Animated charts graphically tell the story of a nation with greater wealth than the next best 10 nations combined, and with equitable distribution of that wealth.



Professor Ganus utilizes an animated graph-tool to show that the great bulk of America's wealth and income is distributed to the great bulk of the population. In this sequence, three graph-tools are used.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE
No. 9
TELEVISION

Spirit of ENTERPRISE

America's economic progress; yes, our present-day prosperity has resulted from the development of productive ideas — and production facilities — by people with imagination, initiative, and courage— people with a yen for independence, with a spirit of enterprise. The fact is dramatized with a true life story that is heart-warming and inspiring. It is the story of Tom and Agnes Carvel, who began their married life and joint business career selling frozen custard at a carnival. The hard knocks encountered and the stubborn courage of this young couple makes this a typically American success story. Gradually Tom and Agnes built their auto-trailer custard stand into a multi-million-dollar business, giving employment to hundreds and stimulating the growth of a whole new industry. An excellent cast makes this a very human story, challenging the initiative of all free people.

Left (above): An ambitious couple finds that cold weather sometimes can be a barrier to sales; and (below) a single nickel may be worth its weight in gold in times of stress. Right: fifteen of their first 21 freezers have had to be repossessed; the future looks dark.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE
No. 10
TELEVISION

The Secret of AMERICAN PRODUCTION

Surveys continue to spotlight the fact that a great many American citizens, young and old, do not understand what makes the American system so productive. Utilizing the flannelboard and other visual aids, Dr. Ganus in this film discusses the five major factors in our incomparable production mechanism: (1) Freedom to Work; (2) Freedom to Dream; (3) Freedom to Compete; (4) Freedom to Advance; (5) Freedom to Invest. The great tool story is told — America's $10,000-plus investment in each industrial job and what this means to the employee and the consuming public, in wages and better products. With Disney-like cartooning a comparison is drawn between the worker in China and the worker in America to dramatize the value of high tool investment.

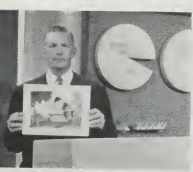
Above: Dr. Ganus, with the aid of the class, builds the five freedoms vital to America's great productivity. Right (above): progress in automobile production advanced with enormous investments in machine tools; the productivity of the coolie, with a 10-cent tool is compared with America's railroad carrier.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 11 TELEVISION

The PROFIT System

The wonderful fable of the Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs supplies the springboard for this sprightly lesson on the American profit system. The Socialists and Communists, and their dupes, talk against the profit motive; and yet they are themselves utilizing the motive in everything they do. Their classic fallacies about business profits are exposed. With three-dimensional tools, Dr. Ganus breaks down the national income to determine where it goes; analyzes corporation profits in relationship to sales; and takes an actual sales dollar out of the annual statement of a well-known meat packing company and divides it up to show how many pennies went for raw materials, for wages, salaries and employee benefits; for shipping costs and supplies; for taxes and plant maintenance; and how many were left to pay dividends and to plow back into the business. Less than one penny of net profit out of each sales dollar!



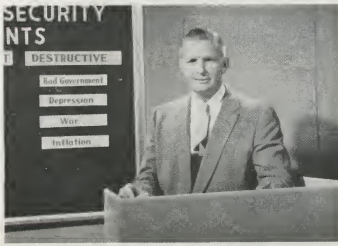
Above: Professor Ganus nips corporation profits from the national income and traces it to its destination and function. Left: the goose that laid the golden eggs, and its unfortunate experience, is a lesson applicable today; (below) the class gets to guess the profit percentage on sales.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 12 TELEVISION

SECURITY and FREEDOM

The quest for security — economic well-being and peace of mind — is as old as mankind. And the impulse which drives mankind to seek security is as fundamental as inhaling and exhaling — the impulse to live. That is why political demagogues throughout history have been able to gain power and control people with promises of economic security. The interrelated aspects of freedom and security are emphasized in this film which gives the question-answering job to the students in Dr. Ganus' "American Adventure" class. The instructor handles the flannelboard cards while the class builds its list of the factors in *genuine* security — factors which come from within the person, and factors of an exterior nature but over which the people have control. A third list is built — of factors destructive to security.



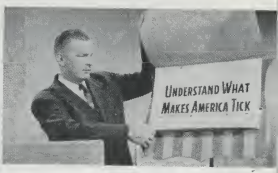
Above: The class has built three lists of factors in the establishment of genuine personal security—the last list being the destructive factors, and now Professor Ganus is pointing up the lessons learned.

American Adventure SERIES

MOTION PICTURE No. 13 TELEVISION

The Responsibility of AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Dr. Ganus' opening salutation to his class in this final film of the series is: "We are discussing today one of the most precious gifts on earth — American citizenship." He makes the point that American citizenship is a combination of privileges and responsibilities, and that the responsibilities must be developed by each new generation, else the heritage of freedom will die. Eight great obligations of citizenship are discussed: (1) Understand the American way of life and what makes it tick; (2) Understand Communism; (3) Understand Socialism; (4) Understand propaganda techniques used by both the Communists and Socialists; (5) Take an interest in your public schools and the private and public-financed colleges; (6) Become active in government; (7) Strive constantly for Spiritual growth; (8) Dedicate a part of your everyday life to bringing these obligations of citizenship to the attention of other people. Within the substance of these discussions are reviews of the preceding 12 films.



Left: This final film brings a review of all the lessons learned from the series, and ends with a challenging eight-point list (above) of American citizenship obligations.

COMMENTS *on*
The American Adventure Series

- **Very Good.**
  U. F. Goodall
  Chief, Audio-Visual Education
  Department of Public Instruction
  State of Pennsylvania

- **Excellent!**
  C. Chandler, Jr.
  Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation
  Poughkeepsie, New York

- **Excellent for TV.**
  W. W. Wimberly
  Director, Audio-Visual Education
  El Paso Public Schools

- **Very fine productions . . .**
  E. F. Campbell
  Wisconsin Public Service Corporation

- **Good Teaching films.**
  F. W. Summers
  Kingsport Public Library

- **The work is creditable indeed . . .**
  J. B. Shores
  Director, Employee–Public Relations
  The Texas and Pacific Railway Company

- **Well produced educational films.**
  Harvey Pergament
  Cavalcade Television Programs

- **We think you have done a wonderful production job.**
  Katherine B. Zimmerman
  Division of School Savings
  Rochester Savings Bank

- **We screened the films before six of our executives and immediately decided we could put them to good use.**
  D. C. Wester
  Director, Employee-Public Relations
  Kentucky Utilities Company

- **The film (Our Two Great Documents) was discussed by the more serious students as a "must" addition to our library.**
  Clifford E. Costley
  Audio-Visual Library
  Oklahoma City Public Schools

The NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

- ✓ **WEEKLY EDITORIAL COLUMNS,** *"Looking Ahead" and "Listen Americans!" syndicated to 4000 publications.*
- ✓ **MONTHLY LETTER,** *mailed to 46,000 persons.*
- ✓ **RADIO PROGRAM,** *"Land of the Free," on 368 stations.*
- ✓ **MOTION PICTURES,** *reaching audiences of 30,000,000.*
- ✓ **LECTURE TOURS,** *five speakers constantly busy; Dr. Benson each year addressed approximately 125 audiences coast to coast.*
- ✓ **FREEDOM FORUMS,** *five-day seminars developing "tools" in economics and American citizenship education; Forum alumni crusading in 48 states; Forums held each year in April.*
- ✓ **TELEVISION,** *cartoon films, flannelboard lectures, and "The American Adventure" series available; other programs being developed.*

Address all correspondence to:
NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
815 CENTER STREET
SEARCY, ARKANSAS

July 19, 1957

Program Proposals - non-member

Mr. Gene von Hallberg
Harmony Hall
P.O.Box 203
Forest Hills, New York

Dear Mr. von Hallberg:

Thank you for your letter of July 16 to Dr. H. J. Skornia regarding your new series, THE FRIENDLY PHILOSOPHER. Dr. Skornia is on vacation at this time, so I am taking the liberty of responding to your invitation.

All series distributed by the network are selected by a member constituted committee. I am enclosing the proper submission forms for the committee; if you will return these forms with one (1) sample tape (7 1/2 ips, please), I shall bring your series to the attention of the committee. I believe we should prefer the second series, the one "without discernible religious aspect but carrying a message of value in terms of human relations."

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard. I look forward to receiving your submission.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg
Enclosures (5)

GENE VON HALLBERG

ILLINOIS 9-8761

HARMONY HALL
INC.
P. O. BOX 203
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

July 16,195

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 18 1957
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Dr. H.K.Skornia,
The Natl. Assoc. of
Educational Broadcasters,
14 Gregory Hall,
The Univ. of Ill.,
Urbana,Ill/

Dear Sir:

I have recently created and recorded the pilot tape of a new radio program called "The Friendly Philosopher".

The program is directed toward promoting better understanding among men and has been written in two versions; one with a non-sectarian semireligious approach, while not being a sermon (which would merely duplicate the work of the clergy) and the other in a simple, friendly manner, without discernible religious aspect but carrying a message of value in terms of human relations.

It seems certain that an endeavor of this kind is more needed now, in the public welfare, than ever before and it may be within the scope of your association to forward such a work.

If you wish to hear the tape (or a 33 rpm. record)I shall be glad to send it to you. Please specify 7½ or 15 speed tape.

Thank you for your attention. I await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Gene von Hallberg

Gene von Hallberg
for Harmony Hall,Inc.

Prog. Proj.
November

July 28, 1958

Lt. Alan G. Easton
Chief, Radio Unit
Information Section
Headquarters United States
Army Infantry Center
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

Thank you for your letter of 23 July informing us that tapes of QUEEN OF BATTLE will be in our hands well in advance of when we need them.

Upon further investigation I find that I do not require any additional material from you for promotional purposes. I believe the material you included with your submission forms will be sufficient. Naturally, I would appreciate a listing of the thirty-nine (39) programs you select.

We are servicing some eighty (80) stations now. I should guess that this type of series will attract about fifty per cent of these stations. This is a pretty good percentage for a series, our stations being offered a quantity of series from us; also, some of our stations are restricted as to the number of hours per week they may have. Thus, it is possible that a station in this classification may want to carry QUEEN OF BATTLE but cannot since its time is taken up with series of a more strictly educational nature. Most of these stations belong to school systems and as such are interested primarily in in-school listening tied to the curriculum.

In the past we have distributed a series entitled AIR TRAINING, put out by the Air Training Command (13 30-minute programs), and METEOROLOGY put out by the U. S. Air Force (13 15-minute programs). Both of these series were quite successful. Oh, yes, way back we distributed a series by the U. S. Army Band.

We look forward to receiving the tapes at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

Information Section
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

23 July 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 25 1958
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood;

May I say first how pleased we are to have our "Queen of Battle" series accepted by the NAEB network. We are looking forward to having the series "aired" by your member stations.

We have begun selecting the necessary shows to fill your requirements and will mail one (1) copy of each of the thirty-nine (39) programs within a month to six weeks.

In your letter of 17 July, you referred to promotional material to accompany the series. As our current material deals with the entire seventy-eight programs and reflects our own distribution schedule, we do not feel that it is valid for your use. However, if you would inform us as to the specific type of material you have in mind, we would be glad to prepare it. Unfortunately, if a large number of copies are necessary, it will have to be in duplicated rather than printed form.

For our own information, how many stations do you expect to carry the series? Also, may we ask if this is the first time a military produced program has been distributed by the NAEB?

Again, may I say how grateful we are for your acceptance of the "Queen of Battle" series.

Sincerely,

Alan G. Easton
1st Lt. Inf.
Chief, Radio Unit

Prog Proposals non/member

July 31, 1958

Mrs. DelVina Wheeldon
6460 Euclid Road
Cincinnati 43, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Wheeldon:

Some time ago Col. Barney Oldfield called our attention to the series THE ATOM AND YOU, and he suggested that it might be of possible interest to our network of stations.

Upon hearing some of the programs from the series we asked Col. Oldfield to submit it formally. This being done, acceptance of the series was placed in the hands of a committee of network members. This is common procedure with us.

Unfortunately, some of the committee members are on vacation at this time, and thus they have not communicated their decisions to me. However, we have one "Yes" vote on record, and with only one more needed I assume that this series will be added to our list of program offerings to our stations.

However, in the event that the series is not accepted for general offering usage, we will offer it as a "bonus" to the regular offering. The bonus offering consists of those series either not accepted but of general enough interest to merit being called to the attention of our stations or series which, while of high quality, are of limited appeal.

In either case, I wanted tocassure you that we will carry this series. Our production schedule is full through the end of this year, but I will make every attempt to fit it into our 1st quarter, 1959, offering.

For your information I am enclosing a listing of our network stations. When the series is offered (either regular or bonus) each station will have the opportunity to order it. I will, of course, present you with a definite list of stations ordering it when that is available.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
Enclosure

Blind cc: Col. Oldfield

Prog. Proposals
non-member

June 2, 1958

Colonel Barney Oldfield, USAF
Director of Information Services
North American Air Defense Command
Ent Air Force Base
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Colonel Oldfield:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of May 28 regarding the series THE ATOM AND YOU.

This information will now be forwarded to the proper people; when a decision is reached on this series I shall so notify you immediately.

Thanks again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AMERICAN AIR DEFENSE COMMAND
ENT AIR FORCE BASE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

May 28, 1958

RECEIVED
NAD HEADQUARTERS
MAY 31 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood,
Network Manager,
National Association of Educational Broadcasters,
University of Illinois,
119 Gregory Hall,
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Robert Underwood:

Having been on the road as usual, I'm a little late in answering your letter and in sending the material you requested for the reviewers to look over.

I hope the enclosed sets will take care of your requirements.

This series is currently running on some 111 selected radio stations in civilian communities in Alaska, Canada, and the United States, and the mail reaction has been favorable and heavy. Since these are usually daytime broadcasts, we feel we may have missed a good deal of the school audience -- one we need badly for this complex problem to be understood in the realistic rather than the idealistic and emotional frame in which it is now being presented in too many cases.

With thanks in advance for your interest, I am

Cordially yours,

BARNEY OLDFIELD
Colonel, USAF
Director of Information Services

Incls:

Prog. Proposals
non/member

August 1, 1958

Mr. Edgar Dale
College of Education
13B Page Hall
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Mr. Dale:

Thank you for your letter of July 25. I am most please to learn that your new series will become a reality, and I look forward to the opportunity of hearing these programs.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
NOVICE G. FAWCETT, *President*
COLUMBUS 10

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

July 25, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
JUL 29 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
NAEB Tape Network
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

I have just chatted with Mr. Donald Quale, program director of WOSU, about doing that series of quarter hour programs dealing with the Newsletter. I hope to have this done by the first of October and Mr. Quale informs me that WOSU will run them first. He also indicated that for the Network you usually wanted to see a program in the middle of the series.

So I will do the series and then I will submit them to you for possible distribution through the Network.

Sincerely,

Edgar Dale

Edgar Dale
13B Page Hall

ED/bc

Barnard Forum

#1 28:01

#2 27:53

3 [illegible]

#3 28:47

Prog-
Proposal
non/member

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
THE POLITICAL SCIENCE BUILDING
1726 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

DUPONT 7-8585

V. O. KEY, *President*
Harvard University
TAYLOR COLE, *President Elect*
Duke University
FRANCIS O. WILCOX, *Vice President*
Department of State
EARL LATHAM, *Vice President*
Amherst College
CORTEZ A. M. EWING, *Vice President*
University of Oklahoma
RUTH C. SILVA, *Secretary*
Pennsylvania State University
MAX M. KAMPELMAN, *Treasurer and Counsel*
Washington, D. C.

EVRON M. KIRKPATRICK, *Executive Director*
HARVEY C. MANSFIELD, *Managing Editor*
The Ohio State University

August 21, 1958

RECEIVED
AUG 22 1958

Dear Mr. Hill:

Mr. Gibbons passed along to me your letter of August 12 replying to his letter of August 6.

I was surprised by the implications of some of the things you say. I assumed that you only make grants to educational institutions; we, however, are an educational institution with nonprofit tax exempt status. Also we have a permanent staff capable of carrying through a proposal to completion. Furthermore we have a number of very competent people in the radio and television fields here in Washington who serve as advisors to us in such matters.

We will develop a proposal and send it to you this fall. The proposal, however, would be for the development for a series to be done by us.

Sincerely,

Evron M. Kirkpatrick

Evron M. Kirkpatrick
Executive Director

Mr. Harold E. Hill
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Program Proposals - Non-Member

, August 23, 1957

Mr. Edwin Cooperstein
Director of Television and Radio
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Cooperstein:

Thank you for your letter of August 25, the submission forms, the promotional material and the two(2) audition tapes for the series, SCIENCE AND SOCIETY.

This series may not be regarded as a grant-in-aid series. Such series are not completed when the grant is made; the routing for grant series is as follows: you submit a detailed proposal for a series relating to the current theme (including a pilot program), your proposal is considered, and, if accepted, a contract is drawn up between the Educational Television and Radio Center and your institution calling for a certain sum of money to be granted your institution in payment for the series. In general, grants have been restricted to no more than $8000.00; however, the commissioned series may command a higher figure (the purpose of commissioned series being to make money available for series needing considerable amounts of money for completions).

For series running over the network no compensation is given the producing institution, except for the grant-in-aid series.

I hope I have answered your questions. The information sheet you requested is enclosed. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw
Enclosure

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford and Teaneck
New Jersey

EDWIN COOPERSTEIN
DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION
AND RADIO

GENEVA 8-1600

August 25, 1957

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Thank you for your prompt consideration of the Fairleigh Dickinson radio series, SCIENCE AND SOCIETY.

Enclosed are the following:

4 Network Program Submission Forms...An In-School Form must have inadvertently slipped in. Hope the four forms will suffice.

2 Tape Recordings of the SCIENCE AND SOCIETY series.

4 copies of promotional material.

I have a few questions in regard to the grants-in-aid.

Since the June 15 deadline has passed for the 1957 grants, what is the date for the 1958 grants? Or could this SCIENCE AND SOCIETY series still possibly be considered in light of the fact that it is completed within the 90 day starting date set for the 1957 grants?

If the committee decides to use SCIENCE AND SOCIETY on the NAEB Network, is there any compensation to the University for its use? Can it be considered as a commissioned program?

Please forgive if some of these questions are very basic, but we have no radio station or have never had any business with the NAEB before, so are in the dark about its operations. Would also like to receive that sheet of detailed suggestions in preparation of applications for grants-in-aid mentioned in the brochure.

Once again, many thanks for your kind consideration, and I hope that SCIENCE AND SOCIETY might be favorably received.

Sincerely,
Edwin Cooperstein
Edwin Cooperstein

August 13, 1957

Mr. Edwin Cooperstein
Director of Television and Radio
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford and Teaneck
NNw Jersey

Dear Mr. Cooperstein:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 8 regarding the series SCIENCE AND SOCIETY. Your thinking of us in this regard is deeply appreciated.

All series distributed by the network are chosen by a member-constituted committee. I am enclosing the proper forms needed by the committee, and if you will kindly return them with a sample program or two, I will gladly forward them to the proper persons.

Also, I am enclosing the latest grant-in-aid brochure together with our "materials available" list from which you mmay wish to select some materials.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/jrl
Enclosures

B-5
B-15
Materials Available

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford and Teaneck
New Jersey

EDWIN COOPERSTEIN
DIRECTOR OF TELEVISION
AND RADIO

GENEVA 8-1600

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
AUG 12 1957
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

August 8, 1957

Mr. Robert Underwood
Network Manager
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

The Office of Television and Radio of Fairleigh Dickinson University has just completed tape recording a fifteen-program series of 15-minutes in length, entitled "SCIENCE AND SOCIETY".

The series features outstanding science and engineering personnel in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area discussing the theoretical, historical and practical aspects of science and its impact on today's society. A complete outline of the series is enclosed.

This office has produced both radio and television shows for the university for over two years. Included have been radio series on "Today's Careers", "Words and Men", "Psychology in Our Times", and others heard over New Jersey stations. We feel that "SCIENCE AND SOCIETY" is the best of the series done to date.

Would the NAEB Radio Network be interested in such a series? Fairleigh Dickinson University is not a member of the NAEB, but I am a member, recently joined. I would also like any information available about the grants-in-aid for radio shows, and any other pertinent data that would be helpful to my office and our work.

My thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Edwin Cooperstein

Edwin Cooperstein

Program Proposals - non-member

AIR MAIL August 23, 1957

Mr. Arthur Bardos
Information Officer
American Consulate General
A.P.O. 30
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bardos:

This is with reference to your August 9 letter to Dr. Harry J. Skornia concerning, in part, ways by which we could help make the Sultan's visit to America a success.

You suggested some English-language radio programs. Although our fall schedule is planned, I believe we could sneak in a special program on the Sultan and Morocco. I suggest either one or two fifteen or thirty minute programs or one hour long program. It is too late for us to stick a whole series into our fall schedule, but we can accomodate a special program or two.

At the present time we have some eighty (80) radio stations scattered across the continental United States as well as in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. I have no idea of how many listeners our stations can command, but I assure you that all of the stations will receive the program or programs you send.

I look forward to hearing further from you regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

Program proposals non/member

September 4, 1958

Mr. E. G. Dahlgren
1809 Liberty Bank Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Dahlgren:

Thank you for your letter and enclosed materials of August 25. We are studying the material you enclosed, and we look forward to receiving the list of taped programs you have available for exchange.

When that list arrives, we shall study it and then contact you regarding our feelings toward an exchange of some type. We assume that by then you will have heard from your home office regarding any of our series that it may desire.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Enclosures

SWEDISH RADIO- & TV PROGRAMSERVICE

A DEPARTMENT OF AB MASKIN & ELEKTRO LTD

OFFICE: Nygatan 11 A, Örebro, Sweden, Tel. 124780 — STUDIO: Femkampsgatan 14, Postbox 113, Örebro, Sweden, Tel. 121418 — CABLE ADDRESS: Maskinelektro

OFFICE OKLAHOMA:
1809 LIBERTY BANK BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY 2
OKLAHOMA
U S A

OKLAHOMA

August 25, 1958.

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
AUG 26 1958

Your ref.:

Our ref.:

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager,
NAEB,
Urbana, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Thanks so much for the quick response to my letter and the material you sent me. I have forwarded most of the material by air mail to Mr. Rolf Zetterlund, the President of our company, at Örebro, Sweden for his examination and consideration. I feel certain that he will have an immediate favorable reaction. I am enclosing some printed material which I have been giving to interested parties. I am sorry that I do not have any extra copies of the list of tape recordings. Apparently the lists since May have been lost in the mails. As soon as they arrive, I will send you copies for your consideration. I have also sent a photo copy of your letter for consideration by Mr. Zetterlund. He plans to come to the U.S.A again this fall. I met him two years ago this fall and he was here last November on a two week's trip to this country. I hope he will be able to come to Urbana to see you this year.

At the present time I have made program exchanges with KTOK in Oklahoma City, KVOO in Tulsa, KTRH-FM in Houston, and the University of Wisconsin State Network through Cliff Eblen, who you may know. If Cliff is in Madison this Friday, I hope to visit with him on a short trip that my wife and I are taking to visit my wife's mother. I wish I had time to visit Urbana to see you, but I will have to make it some other time.

I wish you could send me another set of material by parcel post for my own file as I forwarded most of the material to Rolf Zetterlund in Sweden. He has been doing a lot of contract work on tapes for RCA in Oslo, Norway and for Livingston and Omegatapes, commercial pre-recorded tape companies in this country.

I have four programs by Egon Kjerrman's orchestra that I can send you anytime for your use in dubbing or copying them. Cliff Eblen has two programs he should be copying and I will take him two more on my trip to Madison.

We have a lot of Illinois alumni here in the city. I am President of the Wisconsin Alumni here and Norman where we have about 130 alumni in the two cities.

Sincerely yours,

E.G. Dahlgren

E.G. Dahlgren.

August 22, 1958

Mr. E. G. Dahlgren
1809 Liberty Bank Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Dahlgren:

Thank you for your letter of August 21. We appreciate your interest in our Association, and we hope that some cooperative enterprise may be worked out between us and the Swedish Radio-TV Program Service.

I am enclosing some descriptive material about our Association, its purposes and services. Prominent among these services is our network, by which we distribute tape recorded programs to noncommercial, educational stations throughout this country, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. At this time we are serving 80 such stations. The enclosed program offering indicates the type of program service we have.

I am enclosing our current catalog of programs available for general purposes. The series listed in this catalog plus the four LP albums (which we would put on tape) would, to the best of my knowledge, be available for exchange purposes. Naturally, in an exchange program, the costs mentioned on page 2 of the catalog would be waived.

I hope you find all of the enclosed materials of interest. If so, we here would be happy to discover what types of programs you could make available to us.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:cmc
Enclosures

SWEDISH RADIO- & TV PROGRAMSERVICE

A DEPARTMENT OF AB MASKIN & ELEKTRO LTD

OFFICE: Nygatan 11 A, Örebro, Sweden, Tel. 124780 — STUDIO: Femkampsgatan 14, Postbox 113, Örebro, Sweden, Tel. 121418 — CABLE ADDRESS: Maskinelektro

OFFICE OKLAHOMA:
1809 LIBERTY BANK BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY 2
OKLAHOMA
USA

NAME HOTEL ARMES
AUG 22 1958
OKLAHOMA
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 PM

August 21, 1958.

Your ref.:

Our ref.:

Gentlemen:

My main office in Sweden has requested me to get information regarding your association with a view to any Cooperative enterprise we might engage in.

I have several radio stations in Oklahoma, Texas, and the Wisconsin U. State network on a program exchange. I am sorry I haven't been able to visit your office in Urbana. Dr. Bell in the Ill. Geological Survey is a personal friend of mine.

Hoping to receive an early reply.

Yours truly,

E. G. Dahlgren.

E. G. "TY" DAHLGREN

OIL AND GAS CONSULTANT

1809
~~615~~ Liberty Bank Building,
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma.

Experience Synopsis
December 1, 1956

Began career 26 years ago as a geologist, Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company (now Cities Service Oil Company) in Oklahoma City field.

In 1931 joined Oklahoma City Producers' Association in oil and gas conservation enforcement. Organization absorbed by Oklahoma State Corporation Commission in 1933. After serving as Chief Clerk and Deputy Proration Umpire, became Director of Conservation, Kansas Corporation Commission at Wichita in 1937.

In 1939 became Oil and Gas Valuation Engineer in Oil and Gas unit of Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C.

In 1941 joined Petroleum Administration for War as an analyst in Production Division.

Became Technical Secretary of Interstate Oil Compact Commission at Oklahoma City in 1942.

Established consulting practice in 1949. Assignments in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, California, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah, Arizona, and Arkansas.

Geology graduate at University of Wisconsin in 1929.

Banks with The Liberty National Bank and the Fidelity National Bank, Oklahoma City. Member of Downtown Lions Club, Y. M. C. A., American Petroleum Institute, American Gas Association, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Oklahoma City Geological Society, Engineers Club, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Oil Industry Information Committee, Oklahoma City Petroleum Club, Oklahoma City Landsmen's Association.

Listed in "Who's Who in the Southwest" and "Who Knows What".

OFFICE - 1809 ~~615~~ Liberty Bank Building
Phone ~~Forest 5-8316~~ Regent 68676,
HOME - 715 Northwest 49th Street
Phone Victor 3-6202

WE ARE SENDING:

Music

FROM THE WHOLE WORLD
TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

AN OFFER FROM

SWEDISH RADIO & TV PROGRAM SERVICE

ÖREBRO - SWEDEN

What does a MUSICAL programme cost?

All radio stations want to give their listeners good and varied programmes. When it concerns music, a symphony, a popular concert or a jazz programme all strive to obtain the best possible orchestras and the best possible quality.

The cost for such programmes is high, as the remuneration paid to the required number of musicians is heavy. Therefore, the quality often suffers, since one avoids engaging more musicians than are absolutely necessary. Frequently, just those extra instruments which provide the full richness of tone in the music are missing.

Exchange of programmes

Radio stations have been used to exchanging programmes between themselves. However, this only results in an equation of 1: 1. This has reduced the cost for just these programmes and thus enabled the use of larger orchestras.

Programme costs can be reduced and the quality improved!

Swedish Radio and TV Programme Service gives all radio stations the opportunity to provide programmes of music more cheaply, with larger orchestras and of improved quality, and thus the possibility of increased musical programmes of the highest quality. Gramophone recordings can be reduced and replaced by live programmes.

Our programme service supplies at low cost programmes of all kinds of music, recorded by the best orchestras. These programmes can be bought for 1/10 to 1/20 of what a broadcasting station would have to pay to produce such a programme itself.

Not only this. Every radio station can in exchange for a first class recorded programme obtain up to 10 programmes against the usual 1: 1. The condition for this is that a complete orchestra of a high standard is used for their own recording and that the result is of high technical quality. Such a recording is made at the same time as the broadcast. The programme is sent to us, and after the quality has been approved, up to 10 programmes of a similar kind can be ordered from us for the cost of only the tape.

We reserve to ourselves the right, however, of final decision. A team of good judges of music and skilled technicians listen to the incoming programmes before they are accepted. Every programme must bear details of the name and size of the orchestra, the name of the conductor and soloist, if any, the date and place of recording together with the contents of the programme, length of playing time and standard NARTB or CCIR. As soon as a programme is approved, it is added to our list, which is sent out at regular intervals to all radio stations.

In this way every radio station has the opportunity to obtain a wider choice and greater variety of musical programmes and every country's typical and special music can be sent from one broadcasting station to another — and at 1/10 to 1/20 of the normal production cost.

This exchange system also improves the position of the musicians concerned, since larger orchestras than formerly can be used and several programmes can be produced at a lower total cost for the broadcasting station.

Our activities are inter-continental and the organisation is under expansion with offices in several places all over the world.

Recording of Scandinavian music.

At present there is a number of recordings of typical Scandinavian music by Scandinavian composers. There is a choice of symphonic as well as popular light music. Famous orchestras and perfect technical equipment have been used.

Our technical equipment is of the highest quality and of the most modern type. There is a complete Ampex recording outfit, a large and a small music studio. Copies are made on an Ampex copying machine and the qualities listed on next side can be guaranteed for every programme we supply:

Both NARTB and CCIR standards can be obtained. A programme coming in to us in one of these standards can be transferred to the other without any loss of quality.

Programme copying is carried out by us.

It you need to obtain a copy of a tape recording for some purpose, we undertake such work at low cost, Sw. Kr. 2: 50 per 1200 ft. Such copies can be obtained at the same speed and standard as the original, or at any other speed from 60 to 3¾" per second with retained or transferred standard. Tapes for copies can be supplied either by you or by us. In the former case we can, through a special agreement, obtain these tapes free of customs duty to and from Sweden, and in the latter case the tape is supplied at prices in accordance with the attached list.

We shall be pleased to supply any further information and will send a sample tape on request. These contain partly a recorded frequency curve, and partly extracts from different recordings, from which the quality can be judged. These trial recordings are made from copies already issued, so that they completely correspond to the quality which is to be found in all programmes issued by us.

Contact us for further information and for requisition of lists of programmes and prices.

Quels sont les frais de production d'un programme musical?

Toutes les stations radiophoniques désirent offrir à leurs auditeurs des programmes variés et de qualité. Pour leurs programmes musicaux, qu'il s'agisse de musique symphonique, de musique légère ou de jazz, les stations font appel aux meilleurs orchestres et recherchent la meilleure qualité possible.

Etant donné le nombre des exécutants, les frais de production de ces programmes sont élevés. Il arrive souvent que l'on réduise le nombre des exécutants au strict minimum, et la qualité de l'exécution en souffre, car ce sont justement les quelques instruments supplémentaires qui donnent à l'ensemble musical toute sa plénitude.

Les échanges de programmes entre stations

Le système d'échange entre les stations diminue les frais de production du programme échangé et permet de faire appel à de plus grands orchestres, mais on ne peut obtenir qu'un seul programme en échange du programme offert.

Il est possible de diminuer les frais de production et d'augmenter la qualité des programmes

Grâce au Swedish Radio and TV Program Service, toutes les stations radiophoniques peuvent diffuser des programmes musicaux de meilleure qualité, exécutés par de plus grands orchestres, avec des frais de production moins élevés. Il est ainsi possible d'augmenter le nombre des programmes musicaux de haute qualité et de remplacer les programmes de disques par des programmes originaux.

Notre service peut fournir toutes sortes de programmes musicaux, exécutés par les meilleurs orchestres, pour un prix qui varie entre le 1/10 ième et le 1/20 ième du prix de revient normal de ces programmes.

De plus, en échange d'un programme enregistré de haute qualité, il est possible d'obtenir jusqu'à 10 programmes, au lieu d'un seul comme c'est le cas dans le système actuel d'échange. La seule condition est que le programme offert soit exécuté par un orchestre complet de grande qualité et que l'enregistrement soit techniquement excellent. Cet enregistrement peut être fait à l'occasion de l'émission du programme par la station productrice. Le programme est soumis à notre examen, et si sa qualité est reconnue, nous fournissons jusqu'à 10 programmes du même genre contre paiment du prix de la bande magnétique.

Nous nous réservons cependant le droit d'examen de l'enregistrement offert, qui est soumis à un jury composé d'experts musicaux et d'experts techniques. Les renseignements suivants doivent également nous être fournis: composition et dénomination de l'ochestre, chef d'orchestre et éventuellement solistes, date, lieu, durée et contenu de l'enregistrement, standard NARTB ou CCIR. Lorsque le programme est accepté, il est porté immédiatement sur les listes que nous envoyons périodiquement à tous les postes émetteurs.

Les ressources de chaque stations peuvent ainsi être augmentées, puisque l'on disposera d'un plus grand choix et d'une plus grande variété de programmes musicaux. La musique spéciale à chaque pays, et typiquement nationale peut être retransmise par d'autres émetteurs avec des frais de production qui, nous l'avons dit, sont réduits au dixième ou au vingtième des frais normaux.

Pour les exécutants, ce système d'échange présente un intérêt tout particulier, puisqu'il sera désormais possible de faire appel à des orchestres plus importants que dans les conditions précédentes, et d'assurer un plus grand nombre d'émissions avec des frais moindres pour la station.
Notre organisation est intercontinentale, et nous procédons actuellement à l'installation de nos bureaux en différents points du monde.

Enregistrements de musique scandinave

Nous disposons actuellement d'un certain nombre d'enregistrements de musique typiquement scandinave, écrite par des compositeurs scandinaves. On peut choisir entre la musique symphonique et la musique légère, tous ces programmes étant enregistrés par des orchestres réputés, dans d'excellentes conditions techniques.

Equipement technique

Nous employons les appareils les plus modernes et de la meilleure qualité. Nous disposons pour les programmes musicaux de deux studios (un grand et un petit studio) équipés d'une installation complète d'enregistrement Ampex. Les copies sont exécutées sur un appareil de copie Ampex et nous pouvons garantir que tous nos programmes sont livrés avec les caractéristiques ci-dessous:

Nous livrons les enregistrements dans le standard NARTB ou CCIR. Si un programme nous a été livré dans l'un de ces standards, les copies peuvent être exécutées dans l'autre standard sans aucune diminution de la qualité.

Copies de programmes

Nous exécutons toutes les copies sur bandes dont vous pouvez avoir besoin, pour un prix modique: 2,50 Sw. Kr, pour 1 200 pieds. Ces copies peuvent être exécutées dans la même vitesse et dans le même standard que l'original, ou dans une autre vitesse de 60 à 3¾" par seconde, dans le même standard ou dans un autre standard, sur des bandes que nous fournissons ou qui nous sont envoyées par vous. En ce dernier cas, les envois ne sont passibles d'aucun droit de douane à l'entrée ou à la sortie de Suède, selon une convention passée avec l'administration des douanes. Le prix des bandes que nous fournissons est indiqué dans le tarif ci-joint.

Nous sommes à votre entière disposition pour tous les renseignements que vous pourrez désirer, et pour vous envoyer des bandestypes. Ces bandes-types comportent l'enregistrement d'une courbe de fréquence et des extraits d'enregistrements qui permettent de juger de la qualité. Ces extraits proviennent de copies exécutées par nous et correspondent donc exactement à la qualité des programmes que nous livrons.

Ecrivez-nous pour tous renseignements, commandes ou demandes de prix.

Cuáles son los gastos de producción de un programa musical?

Todas las estaciones de radio desean ofrecer a sus oyentes programas variados y de calidad. Para sus programas musicales, ya se trate de música sinfónica, de música ligera o de jazz, las emisoras contratan las mejores orquestas y buscan la mejor calidad posible.

Dado el número de ejecutantes, los gastos de producción de tales programas son elevados. Ocurre a menudo que se reduce el número de ejecutantes al mínimo indispensable y la calidad sufre, ya que son precisamente los instrumentos secundarios los que dan al conjunto musical toda su plenitud.

Intercambio de programas

El intercambio de programas entre las distintas emisoras disminuye los gastos de producción del programa cambiado y permite contratar a mejores orquestas, pero no puede obtenerse más que un programa a cambio del programa ofrecido.

Pueden disminuirse los gastos de producción y elevarse la calidad de los programas

Gracias al Swedish Radio & TV Program Service, todas las emisoras radiofónicas pueden difundir programas musicales de mejor calidad, ejecutados por mejores orquestas y con gastos de producción menos elevados. Así se puede aumentar el número de programas musicales de alta calidad y sustituir los programas de discos por programas originales.

Nuestro servicio puede suministrar toda clase de programas musicales, ejecutados por las mejores orquestas, a un precio que varía entre la décima y la vigésima parte del costo normal de dichos programas.

Además, a cambio de un programa grabado de alta calidad pueden obtenerse hasta 10 programas en vez de uno solo, como ocurre en el sistema actual de cambio. La única condición es que el programa ofrecido esté ejecutado por una orquesta completa de calidad y que la grabación sea perfecta desde el punto de vista técnico. Esta grabación puede hacerse al tiempo mismo de la emisión del programa por la estación productora. El programa queda sometido a nuestro examen, y si su calidad se demuestra convincente, nosotros suministramos hasta 10 programas de la misma clase contra el solo pago de la banda magnetofónica.

Nos reservamos, sin embargo, el derecho de examen de la grabación ofrecida, la cual queda sometida a un jurado compuesto por expertos musicales y técnicos. Igualmente deberán sernos suministradas las siguientes informaciones: composición y denominación de la orquesta, jefe de orquestas y solistas si los hubiere, fecha, lugar, duración y contenido de la grabación, standard NARTB o CCIR. Si el programa se acepta, queda inscrito inmediatamente en las listas que periódicamente enviamos a todas las estaciones radiodifusoras.

Los recursos de cada emisora pueden así aumentarse, puesto que se dispondrá de una elección más amplia y de una mayor variedad de programas musicales. La música especial de cada país y la típicamente nacional puede ser retransmitida por otras emisoras con gastos de producción que, como hemos dicho, quedan reducidos a la décima o a la vigésima parte de los gastos normales.

Para los ejecutantes, este sistema de cambio resulta muy interesante, ya que permitirá en lo sucesivo contratar orquestas màs importantes y asegurar un mayor número de emisiones con menores gastos para la emisora.

Nuestra organización es intercontinental y actualmente estamos instalando nuestras oficinas en diferentes partes del mundo.

Grabaciones de música escandinava

Disponemos en la actualidad de un cierto número de grabaciones de música típicamente escandinava, escrita por compositores escandinavos. Hay música sinfónica y música ligera, a elegir. Todos estos programas están grabados por orquestas famosas y en excelentes condiciones técnicas.

Equipo técnico

Empleamos los aparatos más modernos y de la mejor calidad. Disponemos para los programas musicales de dos estudios (uno grande y otro pequeño) equipados con una instalación completa de grabación magnética Ampex. Las copias están ejecutadas sobre un aparato de copia Ampex y podemos garantizar que todos nuestros programas se entregan con los datos mencionados más adelante.

Entregamos las grabaciones en el standard NARTB o CCIR. Si un programa nos ha sido entregado en uno de estos standards, las copias pueden ser ejecutadas en el otro sin pérdida de la calidad.

Copias de programas

Ejecutamos todas las copias sobre bandas, que ustedes pueden necesitar, a un precio módico: 2,50 coronas suecas por 1200 pies. Estas copias pueden ser ejecutadas en la misma velocidad y el mismo standard que el original, o en otra velocidad de 60 a 3¾" por segundo, en el mismo standard o en otro, sobre nuestras bandas o sobre las que nos envíen ustedes. En este último caso, los envíos no pagan derechos de aduana ni a la entrada ni a la salida de Suecia, según un acuerdo establecido con la administración de Aduanas. El precio de nuestras bandas se indica en la tarifa adjunta.

Quedamos a la entera disposición de ustedes para toda clase de informes que deseen y para enviarles las bandas-tipo. Estas bandas-tipo incluyen la grabación de una curva de frecuencia y algunos extractos de grabaciones por los que puede juzgarse la calidad. Dichos extractos proceden de copias ejecutadas por nosotros, correspondiendo pues exactamente a la calidad de los programas que entregamos.

Diríjanse a nosotros para informes, encargos o pedidos de listas de precios.

The Swedish Radio & TV Programservice Symphony Orchestra.

Dubbing qualities.

30"	50 — 60.000 ips ± 4 dB (100 — 30.000 ips ± 2 dB)
15"	50 — 15.000 ips ± 4 dB (70 — 10.000 ips ± 2 dB)
7½"	50 — 15.000 ips ± 4 dB (50 — 10.000 ips ± 2 dB)
3¾"	50 — 7.500 ips ± 4 dB (50 — 5.000 ips ± 2 dB)

Wow and flutter: less than 0,2 %.

Signal to noise ratio: exceeds 45 dB.

All reel seizes can be used:
3", 4", 5", 6", 7", 10½" and 14".

Printed in Sweden ELLÄRRIVYCK LITTORIN BYDÉN ÖREBRO

The Ampex dubbing equipment.

Conductor Egon Kjerrman and part of the Swedish Radio Orchestra working in the small studio.

SWEDISH RADIO & TV PROGRAM SERVICE
BOX 113 ÖREBRO - SWEDEN TEL. 12 47 80
CABLEADRESS: MASKINELEKTRO

For your information about...

RECEIVED
LEB HEADQUARTERS
AUG 26 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

E. J. Dahlgren
Re 68676.

AB MASKIN & ELEKTRO

Always in the first line with novelties

MASKIN & ELEKTRO CO. LTD specialisis in radio- and TV distribution. A number of experts specialising in the many important different directions within the electrontechnical sphere and a large collection of instruments for all imaginable development-, service- and measuring purposes are employed. The company owns a four-story office building in the city of Örebro with commodious premises.

The founder of the company, Mr. R. Zetterlund, is a pioneer in Sweden in the tape recording sphere. In 1946 he brought in his luggage from U. S. the first non-professional taperecorder ever to cross the border into Sweden. That was a »Soundmirror» from the Brush Development Co. in Cleveland, Ohio. Some hundreds of this machine were imported before the import ban came into force in Sweden during the spring of 1947. After more than one year of negotiations with the American manufacturer it was agreed to start the manufacturing of a Swedish »Soundmirror». However, the difficulties were great because of the lack of raw materials and skilled technicians. In the meantime progress in U. S. A. had reached a new point necessitating the investment of a lot more money, if the manufacturing were to continue. Therefore the manufacturing company was taken over by the L. M. Ericsson Telephone Co., which company still is producing taperecorders in the factory.

Mr. Zetterlund had however found a growing market for taperecorders and therefore investigated the products of different foreign manufacturers. He found that the best nonprofessional taperecorder he had ever seen was manufactured by the Tandberg Radio Factory in Norway and furthermore, that this machine could be sold at a reasonable price. It was agreed that the new company, MASKIN & ELEKTRO CO. LTD, founded by Mr. Zetterlund, should work as exclusive representative in Sweden for this taperecorder and other products produced by the same factory. The selling of the Tandberg taperecorder started during the spring of 1953. Very soon it became the main product of the company and the selling has grown year after year.

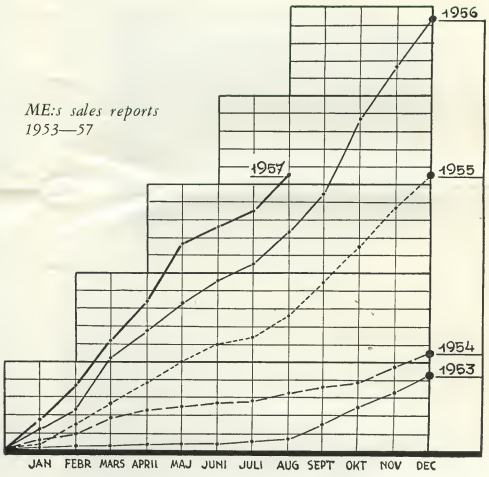
Right now the Tandberg taperecorder is the most popular and the best selling recorder in Sweden.

The Tandberg factory has always been first with new developments. Thus in Europe the first taperecorder with a super low speed of 1⅞″ ps and the first machine with 3 different recording speeds and also the first machine with Hi-Fi and a frequency response of 30—16000 cps ± 2 dB, were developed in this factory. Finally the factory is now in full production of the first stereophonic taperecorder on the European market and at a very reasonable price. The combination of the Tandberg stereophonic Hi-Fi taperecorder and two Tandberg Hi-Fi loudspeakers gives a sound reproduction only comparable to a very high class professional equipment.

The Tandberg Radio factory, as the name indicates, is also manufacturing radio sets. The highest quality of radio receivers is produced, high sensitivity and a perfect sound quality and a lot of refinements are characteristic of their production. The radio models therefore met with outstanding success on the Swedish market. Also with regard to radio receivers the Tandberg factory is in the highest class. The latest model with a Hi-Fi amplifier, built together with an AM and a FM receiver, is something very new, and up to now no other European factory has produced anything of that class.

A FAST GROWING

Also TV has now started in Sweden. Unfortunately the Scandinavian countries are left behind in this respect. Denmark has been the first country in this area to start transmitting TV and depending on fabourable geographical and topographical conditions the inhabitants in this flat country have the possibility to profit by this latest technical development. In Sweden and Norway the authorities have hesitated, due to quite contrary circumstances, compared to the advantages which Denmark enjoys. Sweden started last year with a transmitter in Stockholm and during the next five years the TV network is authorised to be built up over the whole country. In Norway the authorities recently have determined to start TV transmitting. The Tandberg factory therefore has had no possibility to start manufacturing TV receivers earlier. Now the development has commenced but delivery can not be expected within one or two years.



MASKIN & ELEKTRO however started on the TV market last year and succeded in getting the representation in Sweden for the American *CBS receivers* an since half a year ago also for the largest English TV manufactory, E. K. Cole Ltd with the make »*Ekco*». Maskin & Elektro has been supplying the Swedish market with the best TV receivers from U. S. and England. TV is a product demanding a lot of accessories and also in that respect M & E has secured the representation for the best products in every line. Thus M & E is handling the Swedish agency for i. a. *Finco TV antennas, Alliance antenna rotors, Jerrold antenna boosters* and different other accessories from the largest American manufacturers.

As our company is so well established in high class taperecorder business M & E has also a demand for professional equipments. After negotiations in Redwood City last year the company is representing *Ampex Corp.*, manufacturing the world famous Ampex professional recording equipments.

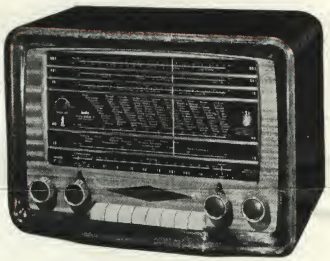
When marketing taperecorders, the supplyer also must be able to deliver tape. For two years M & E has represented the famous American make »*Soundcraft*». This brand of tape is now accepted in the Swedish market as of the highest class.

M & E has also entered the market for Hi-Fi amplifiers and has by that means carried out its intention only to represent the best in every line. Therefore the company has brought *McIntosh* and *Bell Hi-Fi* amplifiers.

The principle of M & E has been and will be »only the best in every line». Retailers and their customers know that they can depend upon a product delivered by M & E.

COMPANY

THE SLOGAN OF ME:s SALES PROGRAM:



TANDBERG RADIO

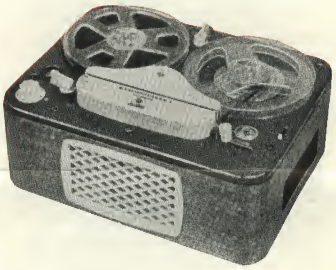
— a radio built for the requirements of today and tomorrow, a radio for those who wish the very best as to sound reproduction and reception. Everybody admits: it is first-class.

PEARL MIKROFONER

— a name recnogized in its area. Offers always the latest novelties in microphone engineering.

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

— a Swedish novelty. Tape recordings of eminent orchestras and soloists. Classical music, popular melodies, modern jazz. Playing time: 1—4 hours.



TANDBERG TAPERECORDER

— the ideal taperecorder which has also become the most popular and most sold machine of the market. Long playing time, excellent sound, easy to manage, elegant shape, low price. Now also with stereophonic sound — first in Sweden.

JERROLD

— the best antenna amplifier of the market, the only amplifier for all channels.

MC INTOSH

— is considered the very best Hi-Fi amplifier, which is constructed up till now.

— the perfect TV-antenna. Geomatic. Covers all channels. Highest quality is combined with lowest price. Is available in 8 different models.

ME:s sales products:

ONLY THE VERY BEST IN EVERY LINE!

EKCO TV

— a quality product from the oldest and biggest TV-factory in England. Sharpest pictures and excellent sound. Is ingeniously uncomplicated in construction and recnogized for its very low need of service.

BELL

— a good and low priced Hi-Fi-amplifier.

TENNA

— the most popular antenna rotor. A novelty on the Swedish market.

AMPEX

— American taperecorder of highest class. The professional machines are recognized the very best of the world.

COLUMBIA TV

— a higly sensitive TV-receiver with extra-ordinarily good qualities for distance reception. The most lowpriced TV-receiver on the Swedish market.

EKCO CAR RADIO

— one of the best from England

BASEBall

— the very best car radio antenna constructed up till now. 100-per cent protection against humidity shortcircuit. Can be screwed off and put into the car by parking.

SOUNDCRAFT

— the very best sound tape in the world. Winner of »Oscar» in Hollywood as the best recording medium.

RADIO-TV-RECORDERS-TAPE

Music on moving tape...

The activity of MASKIN & ELEKTRO CO. LTD has not stopped at selling taperecorders and equipment. For half a year now the company has been producing prerecorded tape »Swedish Phonotape». This new type of »music in the home» has become very popular in a short time in U. S. and also the European market evidences great demand.

Compared to grammophone records, the prerecorded tape has many great advantages.

The tape can be played indefinitely without any deterioration of any kind, whereas a grammophone record loses the high frequences after playing a few times. Very few homes have a record player of high enough class to reproduce the highest frequences. A good taperecorder however has a frequency response giving all frequences audiable to the human ear. Prerecorded tape therefore gives greater possibilities of reproducing music in the home.

Furthermore the tape is practically proof against wear out. If and when the owner is tired of a recording, he just can use it for a new recording. A grammophone record, when it is out — well it is out.

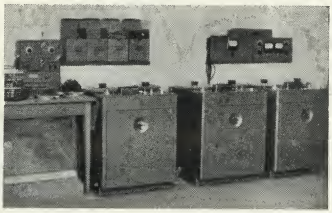
SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

Every owner of a taperecorder has the opportunity to make his own recordings by microphone or radio, though there are great difficulties in ensuring the highest sound quality. The radio transmitters have a limited frequency range and the receivers are sensitive to different kinds of distortion. Recordings by microphone are a little scientific. Of course everybody owning a taperecorder can make a recording from an orchestra and get good reproducing but in order to get a perfect recording of the highest class, expensive microphones and acoustically balanced studios must be used. The prerecorded tape has therefore met a great demand all over the world. The very best orchestras and the most high class equipments are used and clever technicians arrange the placing of the microphones in the acoustically balanced studios when prerecorded tape is produced. Furthermore the taperecorder owner is offered his choice from a large tape library including those pieces of music he is most likely to want.

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

In order to produce high classed prerecorded tape M & E has built a recording studio. This studio was constructed to the high standards with help of the progress evolved by the most recent acoustical research.

I. a. the sound is moderated by special treatment of the ceiling and the walls. An echo chamber is connected to the studio, so that the acoustical balance can be regulated as desired. A complete set of professional recording equipments is installed in the technician's room, where are employed Ampex professional recording machines, mixers and amplifiers of different types. An Ampex dubbing machine is used to produce the copies.



Ampex dubbing equipment in the studio

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

ME:s production

From the ME-studio

Because of its well equipped studio, and the very good results of its recordings, M & E also has secured agrements to deliver radio progams to foreign countries. Thus our reproductions of first-hand music of different types, is being transmitted by several stations in foreign countries. This work is handled by a special department of the company under the name of Swedish Radio & TV Program Service. The studio has also a number of direct connections with the Swedish Telegraph Co., which the Swedish Broadcast Corp. can call on at short notice.

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

Production of TV programs is on M & E:s working list too.

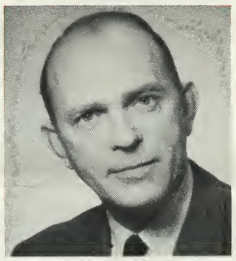
In the fourth floor of the office building a TV studio is to be arranged. TV program will be produced for transmitters in foreign countries as well as for the Swedish transmitters. M & E has ordered a Video recorder from Ampex and this equipment is intended to be used for demonstration purposes and in producing taped TV programs, which can be sent to any transmitter wanting the type of programs produced in this studio.

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE

From what is said above it is clear, that M & E is working on new and modern lines. Its activities have in view not only the present but also the future. There are equipments and technical employees for the different tasks. M & E therefore wants to be a support for its resellers and customers and also for foreign contractors wanting to introduce their products in the electronic line on the Swedish market.

My name is...

PRESIDENT



R. Zetterlund

SALES DEPARTEMENT

Foreign correspondence

Mrs. A. Grefberg

Correspondence

Miss G. Vieweg

Sales manager Radio, Taperecorders

G. Öström

Manager branch office Stockholm

J. Nilsson

Sales manager TV Ampex

P. E. Lindström

PUBL. RELATION

J. Ericsson

TECHNICAL DEPARTEMENT

Manager TV dept.

Å. Boström

Manager Taperecord & radio

S. Eriksson

Manager Recording dept.

L. Håkansson

FINANCIAL DEPARTEMENT

Manager

R. Helleryd

Bookkeeping

Mrs. A-B. Söderling

Reskontra

Mrs. M. Bengtsson

Invoicing

Miss S. Larsson

Telephone exchange

Miss M. Wallin

STOCK and DISTRIBUTION

Stock manager

H. Persson

Distribution

N. Olsson

Expedition

B. Ringkvist

AB MASKIN & ELEKTRO
ÖREBRO
SWEDEN
Box 113 Tel. 12 47 80

Who is who at ME?

Printed in Sweden
AB Littorin Rydin

September 9, 1957

Mr. Carlo Pellandini
Director General of
Swiss Broadcasting Corp.
Berne, Neuengasse 30,
Switzerland

My dear Mr. Pellandini:

Since we have no interconnected network and own no stations, it will be impossible for us to relay Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, as very kindly offered in your letter of September 2.

Our programs are unfortunately all distributed by tape. We do, however, appreciate your thinking of us and wish you every success.

Sincerely,

Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director

HJS:jw

+SSR SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE DE RADIODIFFUSION
SCHWEIZERISCHE RUNDSPRUCH-GESELLSCHAFT · SOCIETÀ SVIZZERA DI RADIODIFFUSIONE
SWISS BROADCASTING CORPORATION

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
Télégrammes: Radif, Berne

Berne, Neuengasse 30

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 3 1957
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

le 2 sept.1957

1460

National Association of Educational Broadcasters
(NAEB)
University of Illinois
119, Gregory Hall
U r b a n a, Ill.
USA

Messieurs,

A l'occasion de la Journée des Nations-Unies qui aura lieu cette année exceptionnellement le dimanche 27 octobre, l'Orchestre de la Suisse romande, sous la direction du Maître Ernest Ansermet, exécutera au Victoria Hall de Genève, avec le concours de solistes éminents, la

NEUVIEME SYMPHONIE de BEETHOVEN.

Nous nous faisons un plaisir de vous offrir à titre gracieux le relais de cette émission. Vu la différence d'heure entre votre pays et le nôtre, il vous est loisible de la passer en différé sur vos antennes dans un délai maximum de 48 heures.

Nous serions heureux d'apprendre qu'il vous a été possible de vous associer à la Journée des Nations-Unies 1957 en retransmettant l'oeuvre susmentionnée de Beethoven, symbole de la compréhension mutuelle des peuples, dont l'exécution sera de qualité exceptionnelle.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Service des Relations avec l'Etranger:

Pellandini

(Gian Carlo Pellandini)

Prog. Proposals
non/member

September 16, 1958

Lt. Alan G. Easton
Information Chief,
Radio Unit
Information Section
Headquarters USA
Infantry Center
Fort Benning, Georgia

Dear Lt. Easton:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters of 12 August and 12 September, and the listing of the programs from QUEEN OF BATTLE selected for use by us and the tapes themselves which arrived this morning.

Thank you for all this material. When the series is offered and the order received, you will be sent a listing of the stations taking these programs.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

Information Section

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

12 September 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 15 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr., Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

We are mailing this date under separate cover copies of each of the 39 "Queen of Battle" shows chosen for use on the NAEB Net. We are looking forward to their being aired by the Association's member stations.

Each show bears the distribution number assigned by this office. As a result, inasmuch as they have been extracted from the series as a whole, they are not in numerical sequence. None of the tapes contain the NAEB standard closing cue, but in most cases there is sufficient latitude so that the tag could be added without exceeding 14:30 if it is necessary.

May we ask that when the compliment of stations airing "Queen of Battle" has been completed, we be provided a list of those stations so that they may be included in our required reports.

I would like to say again how proud we are to have the "Queen of Battle" series accepted for distribution by the NAEB. If there is any further help that we may give, please call on us.

Sincerely,

ALAN G. EASTON
1st Lieutenant, Inf
Chief, Radio Unit

Information Section

12 September 1958

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr., Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

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Sincerely,

ALAN G. EASTON
1st Lieutenant, Inf
Chief, Radio Unit

Information Section
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

12 August 1958

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
119 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

REC'D
NAEB Headquarters
AUG 13 1958
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Please find enclosed a list of the "Queen of Battle" programs we have chosen for use by the NAEB network. Tapes of the actual programs will be mailed in the very near future, as soon as revision is complete on two programs we felt were good but contained technical errors.

The number of each program corresponds to the number given for that program in the promotional brochure. (A copy is enclosed) You will note that in two or three instances, titles given in the listing do not match those in the brochure. These are new programs that have been produced and inserted into the series since the brochure was printed.

If there is anything more that you need, other than the tapes themselves of course, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Alan Easton

ALAN G. EASTON
1st Lt. Inf.
Chief, Radio Unit

"QUEEN OF BATTLE" Programs for use by NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS.

Program Number	Program Title
1	Infantry--Past, Present, Future
2	Allied Student Training Program
3	Army Aviation
5	Medal of Honor
6	Reserve Officer Training Corps
7	The Spirit of One
8	Code of Conduct
9	To Support the Corps
10	Military Intelligence
13	The Officer Candidate
17	The Rangers
30	The Army's Criminal Investigators
31	Rolling Along
32	Service and Patriotism
34	The National Guard
36	Army Economy
37	A Combination of Ideals
41	The Nation's Gibralter
48	So You May Live
49	To Teen-agers and their Parents
52	Joint Civilian Orientation Conference
53	The First 70 Days
54	Leadership
55	The Marching Beat
57	Airborne
58	The Steuben Story
61	Escape and Evasion
63	Chemical Warfare
64	Biological Warfare
65	Radiological Warfare
68	A Cause and Its Effects
69	A Change for the Future
70	Knowledge and the Army
71	Soldiers of God
72	The Better Half
74	A Shot in the Dark
75	The Medical Corps
76	Learning War in Peace
78	The Second Measure

Program
Proposals
non/member

September 23, 1958

Mr. Richard L. Spears
Aerojet-Genral Corporation
Azusa, California

Dear Mr. Spears:

Reference is made to your letter of 8 September regarding a possible series which you might undertake to produce for use over our network.

We have discussed this here, and my superiors request that as the next step I request you to provide additional details on the proposed series such as who will produce it, who will act as consultants, what type format do you have in mind, and what is your idea on program length.

We are definitely interested in this type of series, and with the additional information requested above I believe we can determine our final course of action.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

September 11, 1958

Mr. Richard L. Spears
Aerojet-General Corporation
Azusa, California

Dear Mr. Spears:

Since Mr. Paulu has resigned his position as president of this Association, I am taking the liberty of responding to your letter of September 8 regarding a possible series which you might produce for distribution to stations of our network.

While we can take no definite action at this time, I assure you that your proposal will receive careful consideration from our executive staff. When a decision is reached we will then contact you.

We appreciation your thinking of us in this connection.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jg

Aerojet-General CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

AZUSA, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONES: LOS ANGELES, CUMBERLAND 3-6111 • AZUSA, EDGEWOOD 4-6211

THE GENERAL TIRE

8 September 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 11 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Burton Paulu, President
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Paulu:

I am writing you in order to determine in a preliminary way whether your NAEB tape network might be interested in a series of non-commercial, educational programs to be produced by the Aerojet-General Corporation in cooperation with the University of Southern California.

Briefly, the series would be of a scientific nature and would deal with aeronautics, rocketry, propulsion, and space matters (now more popularly called astronautics). As you know, Aerojet-General Corporation is one of the world's largest builders of rockets, rocket engines and associated equipment in addition to being a leader in the free world's scientific research and development.

We feel that we have an interesting and informative story to tell from an educational point of view and we would welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter with you further. If you feel that you will be interested in discussing this project, perhaps we can "get together" at some mutually convenient time. If you will drop me a note with your ideas on the subject, we can plan the general material for the series according to your desires and have an idea of where we stand before proceeding further.

Thank you for your interest and consideration. I shall anticipate hearing from you by return mail.

Sincerely,

AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION

Richard L. Spears

Richard L. Spears

Aerojet-General CORPORATION
A SUBSIDIARY OF THE GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONES: LOS ANGELES, CUMBERLAND 3-6111 • AZUSA, EDGEWOOD 4-6211

THE GENERAL TIRE

8 September 1958

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Burton Paulu, President
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Paulu:

I am writing you in order to determine in a preliminary way whether your NAEB tape network might be interested in a series of non-commercial, educational programs to be produced by the Aerojet-General Corporation in cooperation with the University of Southern California.

Briefly, the series would be of a scientific nature and would deal with aeronautics, rocketry, propulsion, and space matters (now more popularly called astronautics). As you know, Aerojet-General Corporation is one of the world's largest builders of rockets, rocket engines and associated equipment in addition to being a leader in the free world's scientific research and development.

We feel that we have an interesting and informative story to tell from an educational point of view and we would welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter with you further. If you feel that you will be interested in discussing this project, perhaps we can "get together" at some mutually convenient time. If you will drop me a note with your ideas on the subject, we can plan the general material for the series according to your desires and have an idea of where we stand before proceeding further.

Thank you for your interest and consideration. I shall anticipate hearing from you by return mail.

Sincerely,

AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION

Richard L. Spears

PROG. PROPOSALS non-member

September 19, 1958

Mr. Cliff Eblen
Radio Hall
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Cliff:

Thanks for giving us the dope on Dahlgren and his group. We are going to investigate a little further.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr
Network Manager

REU:jg

WHA

"THE OLDEST STATION IN THE NATION" UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – MADISON

Bob Underwood
Network Manager
NAEB Radio Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 17 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Dear Bob,

Sorry to have taken so long to reply to your inquiry about Dahlgren. Enclosed is all the information I have about the Swedish Radio and Television program service.

As to Dahlgren himself, he is the American representative for this outfit. He is on the level, but I don't think he understands the programming of educational stations. The music he has offered us so far is not very interesting. We have used none of it. And a look a his catalogue indicates that most of the music which would interest us is already available on records.

The kind of thing he has sent us is "musicale" type stuff. Glossy arrangements of standard tunes, some Swedish smorgasbord and so forth. It seems to me that your Swedish musical offerings are far superior to anything he might be able to offer you.

However, I would look a little further into his offer. He might be able to supply a limited number of programs for some dry spell in the future. The company he represents seems to be on the make and might be useful to NAEB in some way. As far as WHA is concerned, we are not interested in music from the network. (except in rare cases)

Which brings me to another topic. I suggested at one point that we might offer 40 hour long lectures on Indians which had been popular here. I have abandoned the idea for the present because we are developing a new series on a more modest basis. I'll let you know what happens. If they are good enough we'll offer them.

The fourth quarter offering is particularly juicy this time. We have scheduled most of it and are waiting expectantly for the programs to start.

We have had some problems with the French Story. The highs are often distorted. I have assumed that the problem is in the masters because we have had the same problem with programs on transcription from France. Have you noticed this?

Once again I have heard that a Mr. Hill was in town recently. He was here for a TV seminar of some sort. I didn't seem him, but I have heard reports. Is there really such a person?

All the best to you and yours. And thanks for the splendid service. NAEB tapes have become as reliable as the noon whistle.

Sincerely

Cliff Eblen
Radio Hall
Madison 6, Wisconsin

April 1958.

SWEDISH PHONOTAPE RECORDINGS.

7" reels 7½ ips single channel.
Sw. Crws 50:-.

No. 1 Popular American dance music.
Original Dixieland.

No. 2 Kettil Ohlsson and his ensemble plays dance music Part 1.
" " " " " " " " Part 2.

No. 3 Herbert Steen and his ensemble plays potpourris of popular Swedish music. Part 1
" " " " " " soft music " 2.

No. 4 Reinhold Svensson and his ensemble plays popular dance music. Part 1.
" " " " " " " " " Part 2.

No. 5 " " " " " " " " " " Part 3.
" " " " " " " " " " Part 4.

No. 6 Tobis and his gauchos: South-American rhythms Part 1 and 2

No. 7 Kettil Ohlsson and his orchestra: American jazz Part 1 and 2

No. 8 Here are The Monn-Keys!
The Monn-Keys orchestra. - Popular Sweet melodies. Norwegian vocalists.

No. 1015 SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 4.
D. WIRÉN: Serenade for string orchestra.

No. 1016 SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2
MOZART: Piano concerto No. 17.

No. 1017 BEETHOVEN: Piano concerto No. 1
BARTOK: Symphony No. 2.

No. 1018 HONEGGER: Concertino for piano and orchestra: The Swedish Phonotape Symphony Orchestra
SAINT-SAENS: Concerto for cello and orchestra -"-
FRANCK: Symphony, D minor -"-

No. 2011 Strauss-Offenbach melodies.
Strauss waltzes.

No. 2012 The Swedish Radio Varieté orchestra conducted by Egon Kjerrman plays potpourris of popular Swedish music. Part 1.

No. 2013 -"- -"- -"- -"- -"- Part 2.

Part 3

Part 4

7" reels 7½ ips stereophonic recordings.
Sw. Crws 50:-.

No. 3006 SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 4.
D. WIRÉN: Serenade for string orchestra.

No. 3007 CHOPIN: Piano concerto No. 1.

No. 3008 VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS: Fantasia over a theme by Thomas Tallis
EKLUND; Chamber music No.1 for cello and orchestra.

No. 3009 SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2.

No. 3010 HÄNDEL: Part of Messias with the Halleluja chorus (English text)

No. 3011 HÄNDEL: " " " " " " " (Swedish text)

No. 3012 BEETHOVEN: Piano concerto No. 1.

No. 3013 BARTOK: Symphony No. 2.

No. 3014 HONEGGER: Concertino for piano and orchestra (The Swedish Phonotape
SAINT-SAENS: Concerto for cello and orchestra(Symphony Orchestra

No. 3015 FRANCK: Symphony, D minor

No. 4004 Strauss-Offenbach melodies

No. 4005 Strauss waltzes.

No. 5001 Popular American dance music.

No. 5002 Kettil Ohlsson and his ensemble plays dance music Part 1.

No. 5003 " " " " " " " " Part 2.

No. 5004 Herbert Steen and his ensemble plays popular Swedish dance music.

No. 5005 " " " " " " soft music.

No. 5006 Reinhold Svensson and his ensemble plays popular dance music. Part 1.

No. 5007 " " " " " " " " " Part 2.

No. 5008 " " " " " " " " " Part 3.

No. 5009 " " " " " " " " " Part 4.

No. 5010 Tobis and his gauchos: South-American rhythms Part 1.

No. 5011 " " " " -"- Part 2.

No. 5012 Kettil Ohlsson and his orchestra: American jazz Part 1.

No. 5013 " " " " " -"- Part 2.

No. 5014 Here are The Monn-Keys!

No. 5015 The Monn-Keys orchestra: Popular sweet melodies. Norwegian vocalists.

5" reels 3 3/4 ips.
Sw. Crws 35:-.

The same assortment as above but marked with an "A" before the number.

Example: A 5006 has the same content as 5006 but is played on 3 3/4" instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips and on 5" reels instead of 7".

7" reels 3 3/4 ips.
Sw. Crws 70:-.

Any combination of two A-serie reels can be made but then marked with a "B" before the number.

Example: B 2012/2013 gives the same content as on No. 2012 and 2013 but is played on 3 3/4 ips on 7" reel.

All classical music is played by the Swedish Phonotape Symphony Orchestra.

Kettil Ohlsson and Herbert Steen are two of the most famous small ensembles playing dance music in Sweden.

Reinhold Svensson is a world famous blind pianist playing in different orchestras but in this case with own ensemble consisting of piano, bass and drums.

The Swedish Radio Varieté Orchestra is famous in different parts of the world and Egon Kjerrman is the most popular conductor of today in Sweden.

Tobis is a popular name in Sweden. His famous orchestra is playing and singing South-American rhythms on the original language.

The Monn-Keys is a big name in Scandinavia. The quartet is said to be the best in Europe today and the orchestra is of the same high standard.

New recordings are made every week and this list will be completed every month.

Prop Propaganda non/member

October 3, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment For International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Thank you for your letter of September 29. I have looked over the scripts, and now I would like to hear the programs. Thus, I would appreciate receiving the tapes.

This certainly looks like an excellent series. I hope we can use it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
OCT 2 1958
A.M. 7|8|9|10|11|12| 1|2|3|4|5|6 P.M.

29 September 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Under the auspices of the Church Peace Union, I have produced a series of three complete half-hour dramatic radio programs. The purposes of these programs called A TIME TO REMEMBER is to use the medium of true personal dramas to influence the general public in applying the common teachings of the world's great religions as set forth in the enclosed pamphlet.

The completed programs are based on the lives of Carl Sandburg, Danny Kaye and Justice William C. Douglas. At the end of each program, the protagonist comments on the impact his experience had in his life and the wisdom to be derived from it. The necessary clearances have been obtained in all cases.

The Church Peace Union believes these programs far surpass the average dramatic radio program in listener appeal as well as quality and are eminently suited for broadcast by the NAEB network. I am therefore enclosing the scripts of these programs for your consideration.

The Church Peace Union will offer these programs without cost for distribution by NAEB. If you are interested, I will forward the tapes to your office.

Any consideration you may give to this proposal will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Prog. Props
non/member

SHERATON-FONTENELLE HOTEL
1806 DOUGLAS STREET
OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA
TELEPHONE ATLANTIC 6226

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
OCT 29 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

October 27th 1958

Home address:

1527 Byron Street
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr Underwood:

I regret that I had to leave on my lecture tour without recording the six talks on China which I promised you. A number of last minute pressures conspired to make this impossible. Just at the moment my lecture schedule is extremely tight - I'm talking almost every day and sometimes giving two major speeches a day. However, I do see ahead of me an entirely free day while I am at Madison and I shall record them then - either at the University if they have a radio station or at the local commercial station. That is within a week, so you should not have to wait for them for too much longer.

With aplogies,

Sincerely yours

Felix Greene.

Felix Greene

Mr Robert E. Underwood, Jr.,
Network Manager,
N.A.E.B.,
Urbana, Ill

P.S. My schedule is so close that I doubt very much whether I shall be able to stop off and see you at Urbana. I regret this. I was looking forward to making your acquaintance.

Program Proposals non/member

May 20, 1958

Mr. Russell F. Carpenter
Development Director
St. Albans Anniversary
Development Program
St. Albans School
Mount St. Alban, Washington 16, D. C.

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Your letter of May 16 arrived during my absence, hence the slight delay in my response.

The tapes of "Science and Secondary Education" have not arrived as yet; however, we shall keep you informed as to their use.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc
CC: Jack Summerfield, WGBH

ST. ALBANS ANNIVERSARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

National Chairman
General of the Army
Omar N. Bradley

Leadership Gifts Chairman
A. Lloyd Symington

Special Gifts Co-Chairmen
Mrs. Richard H. Todd
Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker

Campaign Executive Committee
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Canon Charles Martin
E. K. Morris
Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker
E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr.
A. Lloyd Symington
Mrs. Richard H. Todd
Alfred R. True

Development Director
Russell F. Carpenter

ST. ALBANS SCHOOL
MOUNT ST. ALBAN, WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
MAY 1 1 1958
7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

May 16, 1958

Mr. Robert Underwood, Jr.
NAEB Radio Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood,

Mr. Jack Summerfield of WGBH-FM in Boston has informed me that he has sent you the tapes of the St. Albans symposium, "Science and Secondary Education." If it is at all possible, I would appreciate knowing if, when, and where these tapes will be broadcast over stations in the NAEB network. The reason for this request is that I would like to send announcements of any such broadcasts to those connected with St. Albans residing within the area of coverage.

For your information, our second symposium in this series, entitled "Art and Secondary Education," is tentatively planned for the last week in October. This will consist of a two-week exhibition featuring the art work of past and present St. Albans students as well as early and late works by well known American artists. One of these days will be set aside for speeches by distinguished figures in the world of art in this country. I don't know whether this program will be of good broadcast material or not, but if it is, I certainly will inform you of its content and availability.

Sincerely,

Russell F. Carpenter
Development Director

Program Proposals non-member

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 18 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

16 September 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

We were most pleased to hear that our program BRITAIN VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS will be distributed on September 24. Your decision to wait for the fall term was a good idea and will undoubtedly ensure better coverage.

At the present time, we are preparing a second program LATIN AMERICA VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS based on two new books in the same series, Mexico and the United Nations and Uruguay and the United Nations. There is a good chance that the heads of the United Nations delegations of Mexico and Uruguay will participate. I will keep you informed as to further developments.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Program Proposals non/member

FELIX GREENE
1527 Byron Street, Palo Alto, California DAvenport 2-1998

October 9th 1958

Mr Robert E. Underwood, Jr.,
Network Manager,
N.A.E.B.,
Urbana, Ill.

Dear Mr Underwood:

How pleasantly prompt you are! Yes, I shall be glad to record the six talks for the payment you mentioned, and I'm glad they may be of some use to you.

There is no hurry about sending the check. I hope to get the tapes recorded within the next two or three days. I would be most interested to hear what response you get from them.

Yours sincerely,

Felix Greene.

Felix Greene

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
OCT 11 1958
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Request
Response
Program proposals - non/member

October 15, 1957

Mr. Gene von Hallberg
Harmony Hall, Inc.
P. O. Box 203
Forest Hills, New York

Dear Mr. von Hallberg:

I have just returned from a two week vacation, and thus this is my first opportunity to answer your letter of September 30 regarding THE FRIENDLY PHILOSOPHER.

The majority of series we distribute are produced by our member stations: that is, a station produces a show for airing locally and, if the response is satisfactory, the series is offered to us for national distribution. The originating stations make no charge for this service. In addition, we distribute series from outside agencies: United Nations Radio, Canadian Broadcasting Company, French Broadcasting System, Radio Italiana, BBC (occasionally), American Foundation for the Blind, Little Orchestra Society, British Information Services, Audubon Society, etc.: all of these series are provided free of charge. In fact, the French Broadcasting System has a unit which does nothing but produce programs for us.

The only financial help given for the production of radio series to be distributed by us is backed by the Educational Television and Radio Center which, upon application from an interested party and approval by an NAEB committee, grants funds to assist in the production of outstanding radio programs. For your information I am enclosing the latest grant-in-aid announcement put out by the Center.

Originally, the NAEB Radio Network was financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. However, we have been able to make ourselves self-supporting, relying only on annual dues paid by our member stations. Thus, you can see why we have no funds available for the purchase of series: our budget is limited and air tight.

I have one "no" vote on your series, with two more votes due in. Regardless of the final vote, I am returning your audition tape and script under separate cover, and I shall inform you as to the remaining two votes.

I hope this has cleared up some of the questions you had about our organization.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc Enc B-15

GENE VON HALLBERG

ILLINOIS 9-8761

HARMONY HALL
INC.
P. O. BOX 203
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Sept. 30,1957

Mr. Robert E. Underwood,Jr.,
Network Manager,
Nat'l Association of Educational
Broadcasters,
Un. of Illinois,
119 Gregory Hall,
Urbana,Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 12th was laid aside for reply after I had received word of acceptance or rejection of the radio program The Friendly Philosopher. Having had no indication of the committee's reaction, I now feel I should write you anyway.

Your letter stated that neither your association nor its member stations can assume any costs in obtaining these programs. In turn, I am puzzled-- how do the producers who supply your shows pay for them? Are they privately endowed? Or are all these replays of shows which were originally sponsored? I had assumed that your group was backed or sponsored by a foundation, which assumption appears false. If you can spare the time for a line or two, please enlighten me.

Of course, your committee may find the program unsuitable,in which case our discussion is academic.

Thank you for your courtesy. I shall look for the return of my tape and script,and, if possible, a note from you.

Yours sincerely,

Gene von Hallberg

Gene von Hallberg
for Harmony Hall,Inc.

Program proposals

October 22, 1957

Mr. William G. Thompson, Jr.
National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, New York

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of October 18; I have received the audition tape of LIFE AND THE WORLD, also.

This is a fine program, but I have serious doubts as to its suitability for distribution through our organization. My main objection is the timeliness of its continuity: "Monday night," "every night"; also, from the program I heard last week over WMAQ, some of the content is timely.

Timeliness is one item in which we cannot deal since the process of duplication and shipment of the master tapes takes time, sometimes running to three week spreads between original broadcast and airing over some of our stations.

I realize that the sixty second spots can be eliminated, but some filler would be needed to keep the program time constant; also, the plug for Life magazine would have to be taken out.

All of these matters would, I am sure, create quite a problem and extra work for your script people and/or your tape editors. Unfortunately, we are in no position to do some production work of our own, having studios nor staff; otherwise, we might be able to edit the programs to fit our needs. As it is, however, we deal only in the finished product.

If, after reviewing this general comment on the series, you would like me to forward the audition tape to the auditioning committee, I shall be pleased to do so. I look forward to hearing from you regarding this decision.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Netwok Manager

REU:ff

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.
CIRCLE 7-8300

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
OCT 21 1957

October 18, 1957

Mr. Robert Underwood, Manager
Educational Radio Network
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

It was very pleasant to talk to you the other day, and I am happy to send you under separate cover a tape of LIFE AND THE WORLD for audition purposes.

Please understand that our sending you this tape for audition does not constitute a firm offer on our part to make this program available on a continuing basis. I say this because we have several problems which we must first work out, mainly union clearances and also clearances with our affiliated stations whose coverage area might be overlapped by some of your educational stations. To clarify this latter point, I would appreciate your sending me a list of the stations which are part of your educational network and just exactly what areas they cover.

I am sure that you will like LIFE AND THE WORLD and feel that it will fit very nicely into your educational programming. For this reason we are most anxious to work out with you the necessary details. I shall look forward to hearing your reaction to the program and also getting the necessary coverage information regarding your network.

Sincerely,

Bill Thompson

William G. Thompson, Jr.

Prog. Non Mus.

December 1, 1958

Mr. Irwin K. Teven
Senior Associate
The Public Relations Board
75 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Teven:

Thank you for your letter of November 28. The series LIVING AMERICA has not, I regret to say, been approved for distribution tooour member stations.

After reviewing the submission, the committee felt that while the subject matter was vital and significant, the method of presentation was open to question, the order of questions being too diffuse and inconclusive. Furthermore, since this type of interview series is being done over many local stations with great effectiveness, the committee doubted that such a series offered on the network would find much response. Therefore, the committee recommended that we not offer this series.

Another unfortunate incident regarding this series is that two of the three tapes sent to us by Mr. Seidner have been lost in the mail while in return to us from committee members. Since we assume full responsibility for this, we are returning the remaining audition tape plus two brand new reels of tape. Please accept our apologies for this.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

SENIOR ASSOCIATES LEE SCHOOLER ROGER D. ISAACS STANLEY A. FRANKEL ALICE ALEXANDER BRUCE BECK LAMBERT S. BOTTS ANNE DONLEY RICHARD ELFENBEIN BEATRICE FINE IVAN L. FULDAUER
KYLE D. GUMM ROBERT V. HUDSON BARBARA HUMPHREY WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON JUDITH LOPATKA WILLIAM H. LYNCH HARRY MOLTER EDWIN L. PUNNETT PATRICIA RILE ELLA G. ROLLER FRED J. SEIDNER PETER E. SIEGLE
BETTY J. STEARNS LYN TALMAGE IRWIN K. TEVEN WILLIE W. WIND PERRY WOLFF BURT ZOLLO
TWX: CG 2390 CABLE: PUBREBOARD, CHICAGO

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS BOARD

public relations and sales promotion

NEW YORK · WASHINGTON · HOLLYWOOD 75 EAST WACKER DRIVE · CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS · RANDOLPH 6-2891

November 28, 1958

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
NOV 29 1958
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM
1

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS
University of Illinois
119 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Underwood:

In a letter dated February 24, 1958, you informed Mr. Fred Seidner of this office that you would let us know if your Network Committee would be able to use the LIVING AMERICA series, several tapes of which were sent to you for audition.

Since we have not yet heard from you, we are wondering if your Committee has discussed the tapes - and, if so, what the result was.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Irwin K. Teven

IKT:cw

Proj. Nom Men

December 1, 1958

Mr. Paul K. Heim, Coordinator
Special Projects
University Center in Virginia, Inc.
Ellen Glasgow House
One West Main Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Mr. Heim:

Thank you for your letter of 25 November regarding the lectures of Mr. John Scott.

We would be pleased to hear from Mr. Scott concerning any proposal he might have regarding our possible use of his talks.

Your thinking of us in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

UNIVERSITY CENTER IN VIRGINIA, INCORPORATED
ELLEN GLASGOW HOUSE, ONE WEST MAIN ST., RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

FORMERLY: RICHMOND AREA UNIVERSITY CENTER

25 November 1958

Director, Tape Network
National Assoc. of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Gentlemen:

The University Center in Virginia has made use of the talents of Mr. John Scott as a Visiting Scholar for several years. Mr. Scott is Assistant to the Publisher of TIME. We have been tremendously impressed by the keen analysis he presents of the political and economic situation in the world's trouble spots. Mr. Scott is usually abroad for six or eight months of the year and on his return devotes his time to lecturing and teaching. TIME makes him available for these lectures as a public service.

His exciting lectures are so well organized and so lucid that we immediately thought of using him in the Tape Network. I mentioned it to him the other evening and he seemed quite interested. I am giving him some information on the Network, and hope that you can get together. He will be lecturing for the University of California this spring, and perhaps they might tape some of the lectures.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul K. Heim
Coordinator
Special Projects

PKH:mvo

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
NOV 2 8 1958
AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Program Proposals
non/member
file

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JAN 2 1959

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

30 December 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

The Church Peace Union was most gratified to know of the unanimous decision of your board to distribute the three program series A TIME TO REMEMBER to your network stations. We look forward to hearing from you concerning future developments.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Programs
Non-members

December 2, 1957

Mr. Ernest Landauer
Actors Ensemble
2212 Parker Street
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Landauer:

Thank you for your letter of 28 November regarding a series of readings of plays taped by your organization.

We are very interested in such programs and would be pleased to hear a sample of your work. However, the final decision regarding acceptance of a series is left to a member-constituted network acceptance committee. I am enclosing the proper forms for submission of a series to the committee, and if you will be kind enough to complete and return these forms, I shall see that prompt action is taken on your submission. If you wish to wait until publication of your brochure before submitting the series, please feel perfectly free to do so.

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

Enc. 5 submission forms

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
NOV 30 1957
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

ACTORS ENSEMBLE / *Theatre Repertory Berkeley*
STUDIO: 2212 Parker Street · Berkeley 4, California · Ashberry 3-8017

Director
National Association of
Educational Broadcasters
1114 Gregory Hall
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

28 November 1957

Dear Sir:

I am writing you on behalf of our organization for information concerning possible facilities for distribution of tape recordings we are making of each of our productions.

Actors Ensemble is producing, in concert reading form, plays representative of a wide range of theatre, both traditional and contemporary. Our production program includes the commital to tape of these plays for use by educational institutions and for broadcasting over the air. We entertain two discrete rehearsal orientations: one directed to the public performance of the plays in concert form; the other, to quality recording of the works.

We have two pilot tapes which have been edited, and one which has not. The first two productions are "The Duchess of Malfi" by John Webster, and "Don Juan" by Ronald Duncan. The tape which is not yet edited is of William Congreve's "Love for Love". Our next production is "Easter" by August Strindberg.

Early in the coming year we are bringing out a brochure devoted to acquainting the public with our organization and its work. We will be glad to send you this brochure, as well as any information you would like in the meantime.

Thanking you in advance for any consideration, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Landauer

Ernest Landauer

Actors Ensemble is a non-profit corporation

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Ernest Landauer *Joseph Landisman* *George Marchi* *Edward Markmann* *Alfred Stern*

Prog. Non Men.

December 11, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
The Church Peace Union
170 East 64th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

I am pleased to inform you that the three program series A TIME TO REMEMBER has been accepted for distribution to our network stations. The vote for acceptance was unanimous.

Our plans for distribution of the series are indefinite at this time, but I shall inform you of them as soon as they are decided.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dfc

Non-member program suggestion

AIR MAIL

December 16, 1957

Mr. Hardy Burt
Hotel Prince De Galles
33 Avenue George V
Paris, France

Dear Mr. Burt:

Your letter of December 5 to Mr. Richard Rider of WILL TV has been forwarded to this office for action.

While we have handled numerous series of the type you suggest, we would be interested in having more information as to the type of series you propose, how production and distribution of the series could be coordinated to meet our distribution schedules, and so forth.

We realize that you would wish some financial remuneration for your services. In that case, it will be necessary for you to contact the Educational Television and Radio Center which makes funds available for the production of taped radio programs. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of your letter to Mr. Ray Stanley, Program Associate, ETRC, 2320 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Perhaps Mr. Stanley will have some suggestions as to your proposal.

Thank you for thinking of us in this regard.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw
cc: Ray Stanley, ETRC

HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES
(PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL)
33, AVENUE GEORGE V
PARIS
TÉLÉPHONE : BALZAC 39-90
TÉLÉGR. WALESOTEL-PARIS 34

This type of series has been very hard to coordinate. Would have to be non-timely and I would not offer until all types are here. Experience has taught a painful lesson. -Bob

December 5, 1957

Mr. Richard Rider
Program Director
Station WILL-TV
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Mr. Rider:

Mr. Edward Stanley has suggested the possibility that the Educational Radio Network might be interested in a series of productions from Europe. Last year I produced and conducted an NBC-Radio series under the title "Can Freedom Win?"* under the guidance of Mr. Stanley, and therefore, had written to him proposing a series of intimate interviews with European leaders of thought and the arts. He kindly responded by explaining that all shows here are done by NBC staffers as a matter of policy, and giving me your name.

The assignments I have been able to set up will take me constantly throughout Western Europe, with seasonal headquarters in Paris and Cap d'Antibes. While my major work here will be writing for magazines -- The Reader's Digest, This Week, etc. -- I am much interested in continuing my long-time activities as a creator and producer of public affairs and educational radio and television programs.

Your advice will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Hardy Burt

*Other relatively recent "credits": "State of the Nation" (Mutual), "Answers for Americans" (ABC-TV), "Chronoscope" (CBS-TV), "Mr. Ambassador" (Mutual).

P.S. Another thought is a series of taped interviews with American Ambassadors.

CC: Mr. Edward Stanley

Program proposals — non-member

December 23, 1957

Mr. Kohei Iwasaki
International Affairs Bureau
Student Information Federation
3 Kitakyutaro-machi
Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan

Dear Mr. Iwasaki:

This is with reference to your letter of November 15 regarding the audition tape you sent us for a proposed exchange of programs between our two organizations;

The audition tape has arrived and has been listened to with great interest. However, I do not see how we can utilize the type of program you sent since the language barrier is extremely prominent; you understand, of course, that a program unable to be understood is of little value.

I do believe that your best opportunity for an exchange lies with the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, 3107 Westover Drive, S. E., Washington 20, D. C.

We deeply appreciate your thinking of us and giving us the opportunity of listening to a sample program.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU:jw

P. S. We would like to return your audition tape, but unfortunately the return address on it was lost. Would you kindly send us information as to where you would like this tape sent?

STUDENT INFORMATION FEDERATION
C/O Toyama Co., Ltd. Sanpin Bldg.
3-chome, Kitakyutaro-machi
Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan

RECEIVED
NAB RADIO
DEC
AM
7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4

15 November 1957

Dear Sir:

I am sorry that I have not written to you for a long time. How is your organization in this cold season? Overseas Broadcasting Department as well as Student Information Federation are fine. So please set your mind at ease.

By the way, under separate cover I forwarded to you the recorded tape, entitled "The position of Student Broadcasting in Japan" Which means for October program. I'll send second tape the after day.

It goes without saying that the final goal of this prject is to make the exchange regular and utilise them valuable in our own broadcasting services respectively. SIF's activities so widely specific field of student press and broadcasting here that we sometimes feel it very difficuly from points of talented staff and financial backings to establish a new project. The oversea tape-exchange plan is also a case. Besides, as for the technical terms, we are not yet deeply experienced in this program so it makes the condition worse.
But I dare say that we fully recognise the very importance of thes international cooperations, and find it the most valuable and useful for our national development.

I expect your next letter will inform us of your frank opinions concerning the returning tape and of the draft of proposed formal agreement about the future exchange program.

I wish your every success, and waiting the tape produced by your organization.

Yours truely,

Kohei Iwasaki, V.P.
International Affairs Bureau

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Sir:
I received the publications descripted of student broadcasting in America published by NAEB. I beg tender my best thanks..These publications gave much excellence not only for my own study but also for activities of Student Information Federation of Japan.

Please allow us to introduce ourselves. We are thesole organization in Japan covering all field of information activities. We aim to enrich the students cultural lives by making prompt and correct report of student actibities both at home and abroad, based on the true spirit of democracy, as our Constitution puts.

The Overseas Broadcasting Department has been making rapid progress in its actibity since the birth of the department in this April. The department is contemplating to exchange recording tapes with overseas student broadcasting organizations.We are taking the Liberty of writing to you with the view of excanging tapes with your organization. We hope that you will be intersted in this tape-exchange.
Our tentative exchange plan is given below/
Tape exchange shall be made once a month in principle.
The construction of a program shall be left entirely to the producing organization.
The tape received is to be sent back to the producing organization within a month. etc.

We assure you that such exchange of tapes produced by students will very much contribute to thefurther promotion of friendship and understanding between not only you and us, but also America and Japan.
Your careful attention paid to this proposal would be deeply appreciated.
We hope this exchange plan would be materialized in near future between you and us.

We shall be glad if you give us your reply to our proposal together with your frank and outspoken comments on the experimental tape, we are sending you separately.

Cordially yours,
STUDENT INFORMATION FEDERATION OF JAPAN

Kohei Iwasaki

Kohei Iwasaki
Director
Overseas Broadcasting Section

Kohei Iwasaki
Student Information Federation Sanpin Building
3 Kitakyutaro-machi
Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan

National Association of Educational Broadcaster
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
航空郵便

Japan.

September 24, 1957

Kohei Iwasaki
Student Information Federation Sanpin Building
3 Hitakyutaro-machi
Higashi-ku
Osaka, Japan

Dear Mr. Iwasaki:

Since we are an Association of stations, most of them not student operated, I'm not sure we can be of great help to you. However, I am sending you separately several items of interest.

I would also suggest that you contact the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System at 3107 Westover Drive, S. E., Washington 20, D. C. Theirs is an association of essentially student operated wired wireless stations, which your letter to Mr. Penn leads me to believe would be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director

HJS:jw
CC: Roland Penn
Harold Hill

KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
REES H. HUGHES, PRESIDENT
PITTSBURG, KANSAS

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
RAY VANDERBURG, *Director*

September 19, 1957

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS
SEP 22 1957
AM 7|8|9|10|11|12| 1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Dr. Harry Skornia
NAEB Headquarters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Harry:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter I recently received from Japan. I am enclosing also a copy of the letter I sent him. It may be that by now he has contacted you relative to this information. I do feel that perhaps much can be done in the nature of an exchange program series and the NAEB network association's individual school stations.

Please let me know how things turn out.

Sincerely yours,

Roland E. Fenz,
Public Relations Director

REF:rs
Encl.

STUDENT INFORMATION FEDERATION OF JAPAN

FOUNDED IN 1953

CABLE ADDRESS
GAKUHOREN, OSAKA
TELEPHONE
OSAKA 25-6171~6178

SANPIN BUILDING
3 KITAKYUTARO-MACHI
HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA
JAPAN

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

September 11. 1957

Dear Sir:

I am very glad to write to you. I am majoring in Mass-Communication at the Kwansei Gakuin University in Osaka. Recently I have set up writing my graduation thesis, one of whose chapters I woule like to make special for the "Student Broadcasting Activities in the United States.2

So I went to the American Embassy, American Cultural Center and Far East Net-Work in Japan for my thesis, but it did not seem to be possible for the American Embassy and the other to satisfy my inquiry.

But I must gathering materials concerning the student broadcasting adtivities in the United States for me, by all means. And I know that Intercollegiate Broadcasting System in Washington is acquainted with your group. Iam well versed in Intercollegiate Broadcasting, so I am taking the liberty of writing to you with the view of asking for your cooperation.

I would appreciate it ifyou gave me the following information:

(1) Establishment of Student broadcasting in the United Statds and its history
(2) The kind of program
(3) Present situation of student broadcasting in America
   A. number of student broadcasting station (if possible,regionally)
   B. organization of student broadcasting
   C. finance and technique
   D. broadcasting area
   E. the relation betweenstudent broadcasting and commercial broadcasting

There are many unknown problems to me, I think. Please teach me many problems.

Would you kindly send me the publications, magazines and pamphlets descriptive of student broadcasting in America if you have any?

I shall be much obliged ifyou will send me for my inquiry.

I am a Japanese student, 24years old and a member of Student Information Federation of Japan. The SIF is the sole organization in Japan covering all fields of information activities and operated entirely by Japanese students.

STUDENT INFORMATION FEDERATION OF JAPAN

FOUNDED IN 1953

CABLE ADDRESS
GAKUHOREN, OSAKA
TELEPHONE
OSAKA 25-6171~6178

SANPIN BUILDING
3 KITAKYUTARO-MACHI
HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA
JAPAN

The object of this student body is to do its bit for the welfare of students through information activities and to bring the minds of all students in theworld in bonds offriendship and cooperation.

Now, I am the chief director of overseas broadcastingsection in SIF. WE, member of SIF, want to take exchange program between your universities and SIF, if possible.

I would be very glad if you should cooperate with us.

If you want to search the Japanese student activities, I hope I have not troubled you too much.

Hoping in advance your kind answer.

Cordially yours,

Kohei Iwasaki
DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS
BROADCASTING SECTION
OF SIF.

September 19, 1957

Kohey Iwasaki
Student Information Federation Sanpin Building
3 Kitakyutaro-machi
Higashi-ku
Osaka, Japan

Dear Mr. Iwasaki:

Under separate cover I am forwarding to you a recent study made by one of our students of radio activity on our campus.

I am sorry I do not have more material available in the categories you listed. I am however, forwarding your request to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Urbana, Illinois. I am sure they will have the information you are looking for or else will be able to send you information as to where it is available.

I am sure the NAEB, National Association of Educational Broadcasters, would be interested in a series of exchange programs with SIF if it were possible. I am asking the NAEB executive secretary to contact you regarding this possibility.

I hope this will help you at least somewhat. If there is anything further I can do for you, feel free to contact me again.

Sincerely yours,

Roland E. Fenz,
Public Relations Director

REF:rs

Program Proposals non-members

December 29, 1958

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Under separate cover we are returning the following:

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS, #1 (1-10" reel)

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

REU/dp

11 66

January 2, 1959

Mr. Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Lyons:

With reference to your letter of 30 December this will acknowledge receipt of the tape LATIN AMERICA VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS. Although I have not heard the program yet, I feel certain we will offer it as a special one-shot program.

Incidentally, the reel was damaged in route here, but the tape itself appears to be in good condition. If we have any difficulties with the tape I'll let you know.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

P.S. I'll keep you informed on our plans for A TIME TO REMEMBER; things are still a bit indefinite now.

REU/dp

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

RECEIVED
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JAN 2 1959

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

30 December 1958

Dear Mr. Underwood:

I am sending you for audition purposes a tape of an informal discussion program, LATIN AMERICA VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS produced under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. This is a sequel to the program BRITAIN VIEWS THE UNITED NATIONS which was distributed to the NAEB network last September. It is based on the same series of Endowment publications.

Enclosed is a copy of the opening and closing announcements and flyer concerning the relevant material which will provide the necessary background information. A somewhat shorter version of this program was broadcast on WNYC on December 28th. We should of course be pleased if you would find it suitable for distribution to the NAEB network.

Thank you for your consideration. With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Lyons

Roger Lyons
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager
National Association of Educational Broadcasters
14 Gregory Hall
Urbana, Illinois

Bob -

Thanks. Did we write for tapes?

H

Tapes not available.

REG
4/21/58

Talk no. 1.

Not to be published
until May 18th
at 18.30 G.M.T.

Peace or Atomic War ?

By Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

The Renounce ment of nuclear tests.

In April last year I raised my voice, together with others, to draw attention to the great danger of radioactive poisoning of the air and the earth, following tests with atom bombs (uranium bombs) and hydrogen bombs. With others I appealed to the nuclear powers to come to an agreement to stop the tests as soon as possible at the same time declaring their genuine desire to renounce the use of atomic weapons.

At the time there was a reasonable hope that this step would be taken. It was not to be. The negotiations led by Mr. Harold Stassen in London last summer between The United States, achieved in nothing. The conference arranged by the United Nations in the autumn of last year suffered the same fate, as the Soviet Union withdrew from the discussions.

The Soviet Union has recently proposed a disarmament plan, on the basis of which apparently discussions are being planned. As a first step the plan presupposes that nuclear tests should cease immediately.

What chanses have this condition of being fulfilled ? One might have thought to agree on this point would be easy for all those involved. None of them would have to sacrifice any of the atomic weapons in their possession, and the handicap of not being able to try out new ones would be the same for all.

Even so the proposal is difficult for the United States and Britain to accept. They spoke against it when the matter was discussed in the spring af 1957. Since then ceaseless propaganda has been directed against the view that the radiation following nuclear tests is so dangerous that it is necessary to stop them. The American and European Press is constantly receiving abundant propaganda material supplied by governmental atomic commissions and scientists, who feel called upon to support this view.

From a statement issued by the sub=committee of the American Atomic Energy Commission I quote the following phrases: "Within the framework of scientific and military requirements, it is adviseable that nuclear tests are limited to a minimum. - The necessary steps should be taken to correct the present confusion of the general public. - The present and potential effects on heredity from the gradual increase in radioactivity of the air are kept within tolerable limits. - The possibility of a harmful effect which people believe to be outside control, has a strong emotional effect. - The continuation of nuclear tests is necessary and justified in the interest of national security."

What is meant by "the confusion of the public" is the fact that people are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers resulting from nuclear tests.

The meaning of the obscure statement that "the effect on heredity of the increase in the radio-activity of the air is kept within tolerable limits" is that, that the number of deformed children that will be born as a result of the harm done to the sexual cells, supposedly will not be large enough to justify the stopping of the tests !

The view of the scientists that feel called upon to reduce the danger of radioactivity to what they believe to be its right proportions, is expressed by a Central European scientist who concluded a speech on this subject with the following bold, prophetic words: "If the tests are carried on with the same frequency as in the last years, the radioactive poisoning will be four times stronger in 1983 than at present, and about six times stronger around the year 2010 . Even that strength would be small compared with natural radiation. It can be stated categorically that the risk for mankind involved in nuclear tests is small. That is not to say that there is no risk. In this context I should like to quote the words of the American physicists and member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Professor Dr. Libby. "The risk of radioactive poisoning must be balanced against the risk to which the entire free world be exposed if nuclear tests were abandoned before a safe international disarmament : agreement has been brought about. The tests are necessary if the United States of America are not to be left behind in the developement of nuclear weapons".

During the continued reassurance campaign a very prominent American nuclear physicis went to the lengthh of declaring that the luminous watchdials in the world represent a greater danger than the radioactive fall-out of all nuclear tests up till now !

The reassurance propaganda expects much from the glad tidings that science has succeeded in making the prototype of a hydrogen bomb producing far less of dangerous radioactive materials than the usual ones. The new bomb is called "the clean hydrogen bomb". The old type must from now on be content to be called the dirty bomb.

The clean hydrogen bomb differs from the other in having a jacket made of a material which does not, like Uranium 238 release immense quantities of radioactive elements at the enormous explosion temperature. That is why it is less harmfull as regards radioactivity than the usual ones. It is, however, also less powerful.

The new, highly praised hydrogen bomb is - let it be said in passing - only relatively clean. Its trigger is an uranium bomb made of the fissionable uranium 235, - an atomic bomb as powerful as the one dropped over Hiroshima. This bomb, when detonated, also produces radioactivity, as do the neutrons released in great numbers at the explosion.

In an American newspaper in the beginning of this year, Edward Teller, the father of the dirty hydrogen bomb, sings a hymn of praise to the idyllic nuclear war to be waged with completely clean hydrogen bombs. He insists on a continuation of the tests, to perfect this ideal bomb.

Here are two stanzas from Edward Teller's hymn to the idyllic nuclear warfare:

"Further tests will put us into position to fight our opponents' war machine, while sparing the innocent bystanders."

"Clean weapons of this kind will reduce unecessary casualties in a future war."

Of course, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union is thinking of producing this less effective bomb for use in a possible war. The American war department has quite recently declared that the irradiotion of whole areas has become a new offensive weapon.

The clean hydrogen bomb is intended for the showwindow only- not for use. The bomb is to help people to believe that from now on nuclear tests will be followed by less and less radiation, and that real argument speaks against the continuation of the tests.

Those who think that the danger created by nuclear tests is small, mainly take the air radiation into consideration, and persuade themselves to believe that the danger limit has not yet been reached.

The results of their arithmetic are, however, not so reliable as they would like to believe. Through the years the toleration limit for radiation has had to be reduced several times. In 1934 it was 100 radiation units per year. At present the limit is officially put at 5. In many countries it is even lower. Dr. Lauriston Taylor (USA), who is regarded as an authority on protection against radiation, holds, like others, that it is an open question whether there is anything called a harmless amount of radiation. He thinks that we can only speak of an amount radiation which we regard as tolerable.

We are constantly being told about "a permissible amount of radiation". Who permitted it ? Who has any right to permit it ?

When speaking about the risk of radiation we must take into consideration not only the radiation coming from the outside, but also of that coming from radioactive elements in our body.

What is the source of this radioactivity ?

The radioactive elements brought up in the air by nuclear tests do not stay there permanently. In the form of radioactive rain and radioactive snow they fall down on the earth. They enter the plants through leaves and roots and stay there. We absorb them through the plants by drinking milk from the cows or by eating the meat of animals which have fed on it. Radioactive rain infects our drinking water.

The most powerful radioactive poisoning occurs in the areas between the Northern latitudes 10° and 60°, because of the numerous nuclear tests conducted mainly on these latitudes by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The radioactive elements absorbed over years by our body are not evenly distributed in the cellular tissue, but are deposited and accumulated at certain points. From these points the internal radiation takes place, causing injuries to particulary vulerable organs. What this kind of radiation lacks in strength is made up for by its longevity, working, as it does, day and night for years.

It is well-known fact that one of the most widespread and dangerous elements absorbed by us is Strontium 90. It is stored in the bones and emits from there its rays into the cells of red bone marrow, where the red and white blood corpuscles are made. Blood diseases - fatal in most cases - are the result.

The cells of the reproductive organs are particularly sensitive. Even relatively weak radiation may lead to fatal consequences

The most sinister aspect of internal as well as external radiation is that years may pass before the evil consequenses appear. Indeed, they make themselves felt, not in the first or second generations, but in the following ones. Generation after generation, for centuries to come, will witness the birth of an ever-increasing number of children with mental and physical defects.

It is not for the physicists, choosing to take into account only the radiation from the air, to say the decisive word on the dangers of nuclear tests. That right belongs to the biologists and physicians who have studied internal as well as external radiation, and those physicists who pay attention to the facts established by the biologists and physicians.

The declaration signed by 9235 scientists of all nations, handed to the Secretary General of the UN by the well-known American scientist Dr. Linus Pauling on January 13, 1958, gave the reassurance propaganda its death-blow. The scientists declare that the radioactivity gradually created by nuclear tests represents a great danger for all parts of the world, particularly serious because its consequense will be an increasing number of deformed children in the future. For this reason they insist on an international agreement putting an end to the nuclear tests.

In the future the propaganda for the continuation of nuclear tests can no longer maintain that the scientists do not agree on the question of the danger radiation, that one must, for that reason, await the decision of international bodies and abstain from alarming the public by saying that radiation represents an actual danger, growing more serious every day.

This propaganda will continue to set the tone in certain newspapers. But beside it the truth about the danger of nuclear tests marches imperturbably along, influencing an ever increasing section of public opinion. In the long run, even the most well-organised propaganda can do nothing against truth.

One incomprehensible aspect of the propaganda for the continuation of nuclear tests is its complete disregard of their harmful effects on future generations which, according to biologists and physicians, will be result of the radiation to which we are being exposed.

The declaration signed by the 9235 scientists did well in stressing that danger.

We must not assume the responsibility for the future birth of thousands of children with the most sericus mental and physical defects, simply because we did not pay enough attention to that danger. Only those who have never been present at the birth of a deformed baby, never witnessed the whimpering and the shock of its mother, dare to maintain that the risk in going on with nuclear tests is one which must be taken under the given circumstances. The well-known French biologist and geneticist Jean Rostand calls the continuation of nuclear tests "the future crime" (le crime dans l'avenir). It is the particular duty of women to prevent this sin against the future. It is for them to raise their voice against it in such a way that they will be heard.

It is a strange fact that till now nobody has taken into consideration that the question of wether nuclear tests should be stopped or continued is not one which concerns the nuclear powers exclusively, a question for them to decide at pleasure. Who is giving these countries the right to experiment, in times of peace, with weapons involving the most serious risks for the whole world? What has international law - enthroned by the United Nations and so highly praised in our time - to say on this matter ? Does it no longer look out on

the world from its temple ? Then take it out that it may face the facts and do its duty accordingly.

International law would at once discover the interesting case of Japan. That country suffers heavily from the effects of nuclear tests. The radioactive clouds created by the Soviet tests in North-East Siberia and by the American ones at Bikini (an island in the Pacific Ocean) is carried by the wind over the country. The resulting radioactive poisoning is the worst possible. Very powerful radioactive rain-falls are quite common. The radioactive poisoning of the soil and the vegetation is so powerful that the inhabitants of various districts ought to abstain from using their harvest for food. They are then faced with situations in which they are forced to eat rice infected with strontium, an element particularly dangerous for children. The ocean surrounding Japan is also at times dangerously radioactive, and thereby the very food-supply of the country - in which fish has always played an important part - is being threatened because of the large amount of radioactive fish unsuitable for consumption.

As every new nuclear test make a bad situation worse, the Japanese ministers, when hearing of plans for new tests to the north or south of Japan, have presented their country's urgent appeal in Washington or Moscow, beseeching the American or Soviet authorities to give up their plans. The answer was always the same: they regret that there can be no question of so doing while as yet the powers have reached no agreement to that effect. As late as on February 20th, 1958 this happened again in the capital of one of the nuclear powers.

We always learn about the appeal and the refusal through short telegrams in the newspaper - just like any other news item. The press did not disturb us with editorials drawing our attention to and making us share in that which lies behind the news: the misery of the Japanese people. In that way we and the press have been made guilty of lack of compassion. More guilty is, however, international law, which have kept silent and indifferent on this question, year after year.

It is high time that it is being realized that the question of the continuing or ceasing of nuclear tests is a matter for international law to take up. Mankind is imperilled by the tests. Mankind insists

that they stop, and has every right to do so.

If there is left in the civilization of our times anything of living international law, or if it should be re-established, then the nations responsible for nuclear tests must renounce them immediately, without making this dependent on a disarmament agreement. This matter has nothing to do with disarmament. The nations in question will continue to have those weapons which they now have.

There is no time to lose, New tests increasing the danger must not be allowed to take place. It is important to realize that even without new tests the danger will increase during the coming years: a large part of the radioactive elements flung up in the atmosphere and stratosphere at the nuclear experiments is still there. It will come down only after several years - probably about fifteen.

The immediate renunciation of further tests will create a favourable atmosphere for talks on banning the use of nuclear weapons. When this urgently necessary step has been taken such negotiations can take place in peace.